INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us, to support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO. 153— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 26 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Oct.	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA .		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
26th Oct.	BARODA ..	Persian via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
28th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Hakidate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "OSHEN."
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PARKHURST ROAD BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cani
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Skalkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 2 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	36,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs.	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dowan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bangal.
Tel.—Uheer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 32,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,30[illegible]	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

ectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25.

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. E. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lis Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES one strong in English and Sanskrit the other in English and Mathematics. Apply stating salary required with particulars. MANAGER, M. M. Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A 29447.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEER to work as leveller in Jhol Hiral (Sind) Survey. Pay Rs. 40 to 100 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 29436

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be prvided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, upper and ground floors in Bank Street, Marine Cross Lane, cheap rent, good opportunity for Mill, Gin and Machinery Stores Suppliers. Apply to SETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Phone No. 42197 office and 41530 residence.
C R503.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HOW LONG DO YOUR CASEMENTS LAST?

Insist on Kakomi cloth and you need not worry about replacement. There are 38 art shades of Kakomi, any of which give an air of delicate distinction to the room. Samples sent free on request.

Price from As. 0-9-6 to As. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE LINEN DE LUXE.

Kakomi table cloths are cloths of remarkable whiteness that give a cheerful air to the room and enhance the appearance of the table settings.

Extremely durable and launderings well, they are nevertheless surprisingly low in price.

From Rs. 1-3-0 to
Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT.—RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
29342

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT. P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrnea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8. Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ROTUNDA VIADUCT AT MILES 75—15—45.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1927, for the reconstruction of the Rotunda Viaduct at Miles 75—15—45.

2. Tender form with drawings, specification and conditions can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, on payment of Rs. 10/- per set which amount will not be refunded.

3. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent.
29433

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 6", 8" AND 16" DIAMETER STEEL OR CAST IRON PIPES FOR WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1927, for the supply of steel or cast iron pipes for water works according to the Railway's Specification:—

(1) 5000 lineal feet of 6 in. dia. pipes.
(2) 16,350 lineal feet of 8 in. dia. pipes.
(3) 12,500 lineal feet of 16 in. dia. pipes.

2. Tender forms, Specifications and Conditions of Tender can be had from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

3. The result of this tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
22nd October, 1927.
29438

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANTIMONY WHITE PURE, MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND ALKALINE CELLS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of:—

(1) 10 Tons—Antimony white pure 99 per cent. purity.
(2) 25,000—Mild steel bearing plates 3/4" thick for 90 lbs. rails to drawing No. 54516 (weighing approximately 140 Tons).
(3) 200—Alkaline cells to this Railway's specification.

(2) Prescribed forms of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and the specification and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1927.

4. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
14th October, 1927. 29399

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received uptil 5th November, 1927 for supply of 60,000 maunds of grass fodder in Rajputana.
Agency No. 2045 Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle". 29404.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 975 of 1927.

HURJIWANDAS MOHANDAS & CO., a firm, & Ors. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
ANANDIBAI & Ors. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1927. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Krishnaji Kondaji of Bombay deceased, who died at Chalisgaon, on or about the 20th day of April, 1927, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29432.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale of the undermentioned property held on the 10th day of October, 1927, on behalf of Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 our client was declared to be the highest bidder and the purchaser of the said property at the said auction sale. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground originally Pension and Tax tenure and now redeemed, and situate at Ovalwady Lane in Vithalwady admeasuring 745 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 510, 510, Collector's New No. 2493, Old Survey Nos. 83, 83 New Survey Nos. 1494 and 1494 with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1754, 1755, 1756 and 1757 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 12, 14, 16, Cadastral Survey No. 1865 Bhuleshwar Division in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on the West by the property of Karsondas Mulji Jetha, on the East by Owalwady, on the North by the property of Purshottam Lalji Tricumji and on the South by the property of Madhavji Mohun".

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.
MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29431

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALMUKUND GIVINDRAM PANJABI, of Vile Parle, hath agreed to sell to my client the below-mentioned property free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, in to upon and in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land or ground situate at Ville-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and bearing descriptions as under:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area.
(1) 180	17 & 19	718 Sq. Yds.
180	22	410 " "
181	17 & 18	1608 " "
		2736 Sq. Yds.

(2) Final Plot Number 73, admeasuring 2050 Square Yards, of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle.

Dated at Andheri, this 25th day of October, 1925.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.
Vakil High Court.
29449

AMUSEMENTS

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER AT 4 P. M.

KHADASTAK (New Drama)

WILL BE STAGED BY—

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

At The ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Booking at the Theatre From 7 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Present
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'SHOULDER ARMS'
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Charlie's Immortal classic of the War.
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2 Reels
From a tortoise to 207 Miles per hour.
"NO FATHER TO GUIDE HIM"
2 Reel Comedy.
Charley Chase
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

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DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
MUSICAL CONCERTS
By Sangit Ratna
ABDUL KARIM KHAN
AT HIRA BAUG
NEAR C. P. TANK.
TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.
There will be change of PROGRAMME in every Concert.
PRICES: Rs. 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1 (exclusive of Tax).
Seats may be booked at SHREE SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY, No. 2.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Present This Week
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TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

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Sir R. G. Chandavarkar	Prof. Karve
Sir Dinshaw Wacha	Ranade
G. K. Gokhale	Vidyasagar
Sir Kash Behari Ghose	Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Dewan C. Rangacharlu
R. N. Mudholkar	R. Ragunatha Rau
Lord Sinha	Ghalib
Motilal Nehru	Rabindranath Tagore
Lala Lajpat Rai	Bankim Chatterjee
Syed Hasan Imam	Toru Dutt
Hakim Ajmal Khan	Michael Madhusudan Dutt
Kristo Das Pal	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Chiplunker	Sir J. C. Bose
M. K. Gandhi	Sir P. C. Ray
Aurabindo Ghose	Kashinath Telang
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer
Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri	Sir S. Subramania Iyer
The Ali Brothers	Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Debendranath Tagore	Sir Asutosh Mukerjee

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

AWAITING GINNING REPORT

New York, Oct. 24.

The New York futures market opened steady with prices unchanged. There was absence of buying power and prices ruled easy as usual on hedge selling. The market is awaiting the ginning report. The close was slightly better and futures closed 7 to 13 points lower. Spot cotton declined 10 points to 19.90c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 25th inst.

January highest 19.66 (12-19 p.m.) lowest 19-50 (10-10 a.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

December	19.47—.13
January	19.53—.12
March	19.72—.9
May	19.89—.12
July	19.78—.7
Middling Spot	19.90—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

January	19.73—.15
March	19.89—.12
Middling Spot	19.68—.22

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	19.56
March	19.76
May	19.90
New York, Noon Call.	
January	19.59
March	19.77
May	19.94
New Orleans 9-30 a.m	
January	19.75
March	19.88
May	19.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Day's Receipts at U. S Ports 83,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 34,000 bales.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Silver—Market quiet.

	To-day's Prices.
Spot	25 13-16
Forward	25 7-8

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 1-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

T T Berlin on London 20.40 1-4
T T Amsterdam on Loodon 12 10 1-2
T T Brussels on London 34.99
T T Madrid 28.30
T T Milan on London 89.12
T T Berne on London 25 25
T T Paris on London 124.10
T T London on Prague 164.45

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Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

LIVERPOOL.

HEDGE SELLING

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

The Liverpoo futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Prices ruled easy on reports of favourable weather and expectations of bearish ginning figures of 8,300,000 bales. The close was easy at a decline of 7 to 1 points. Spot cotton improved 1 point to 11-09d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures closed 8 points lower and Egyptian futures closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-10 a.m. Warm Scattered showers San Antonio District.

8-35 p.m. Hedge selling and straddle selling.

Weather is favourable. Reported Fossicks estimate ginnings 8,300,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

October	10.50—.8
November	10.47—.7
December	10.47—.7
January	10.49—.7
February	10.46—.7
March	10.47—.6
April	10.45—.5
May	10.46—.5
June	10.40—.5
July	10.37—.5
August	10.25—.4
September	10.07—.4
October	9.97—.2
Middling Spot	11.09 plus .4

SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

October	18.08—.4
November	18.22—.4
December	18.25—.4
January	18.30—.3
February	18.30—.3
March	18.33—.2
April	18.34—.1
May	18.34—.1
June	18.27—.3
July	18.27—.3
August	18.27—.3
September	18.27—.3
October	18.27—.3
Sakellarids F. G. F. Spot	18.95

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

Scinde, Good	8.35 plus .0
Scinde, Fully Good	8.55 plus .0
Scinde, Fine	8.75 plus .0
Bengal, Good	8.35 plus .0
Bengal, Fully Good	8.55 plus .0
Bengal Fine	8.75 plus .0
Oomra, Good	8.90 plus .0
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15 plus .0
Oomra, Fine	9.40 plus .0
Broach, Good	9.30 plus .0
Broach, Fully Good	9.60 plus .0
Broach, Fine	9.90 plus .0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

To-day's Prices.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 3-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120 1-2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10 1-2
National Bank £50
Eastern Bank £6 1-4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85 3-4
Conversion Loan £75 3-8
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent £103
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan 361 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71
Consols £55 1-8
War Loan 5 per cent £102 3-4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 3-8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1-2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 50
Barletta Russo, per 62 1-2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 49-3
Wheat, South Australian, Oct.-Nov. shipment quoted 51-6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels November shipment value 50-6

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Oct. Nov. shipment Hull sellers £8-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £19-10-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Up, Spot 1|4-7|8 Sellers.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Following a fall of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 382|- and improved to Rs. 384|- on general buying. Liverpool opened slightly easy and the local market is quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 383.
Oomra D.-J. 351|8.
Bengal D.-J. 312.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab). Oct. 23.

Wheat Ready	4	2	0 to 4	10	0
Wheat Maghar				4 5	9
Gram Ready	3	12	0 to 4	2	0
Gram Jeth				3 9	0
Cottonseed Ready				3 5	6
Cottonseeds Maghar				3 4	6
Cottonseeds Poh				3 4	6
Cottonseeds Phagan				3 5	9
Cotton Ready				30 8	0
"Quality Superfine"				30 12	0
Kapas Ready	12	0	0 to 12	8	0
Rapeseed Ready	7	12	0 to 8	4	0
Arrival of Kapas			1,000 mds.		
Arrival of Grains			500 mds.		

LINSEED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers £17-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton, Nov shipment, Hamburg paid £15-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay ton, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £18-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt Nov-Dec delivery buyers, 29-6.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. Jan.-April delivery paid 29 11 1-4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Java Sugar Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—

Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14 1 1-2
Jan.-March per cwt.	14 4 1-2
C and F Bombay:—	
Oct.-Dec.	14 3 1-4
C and F Karachi:—	
Oct.-Dec.	14-4

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 24.

Copper, English Best Seected, £62-3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70.1/2.
Yellow Metal, £62-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £267-1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

	To-day's Prices.
Demand Bills	486.75

COFFEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) spot 15 1-4.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00;

Total since 1st June to date: 68.74; Fort 84.02; J. J. Hospital 69.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55; Fort 102.91; J. J. Hospital 84.09.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.984 inches (.091 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.866 inches (.081 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees (2.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.4 deg. (2.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hours 44 minutes yesterday.

(I. S. T.)

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN CONGRESS WEEK

It is proposed to hold an All-India Agricultural, Industrial, Khaddar and Arts Exhibition during the Xmas week in connection with the 42nd Indian National Congress.

The site of the Exhibition is the bed of the Spur Tank near the Chetput Station (S.I.Ry.)

The object of the Exhibition is to show the present state of Agriculture, Arts and Science, in India, to take stock of the various impediments in the way of their advancement and to provide an opportunity for the exchange of ideas relating to trade, Agricultude, Industries, Education, Public health, and various other subjects between people from various parts of India.

The organisers of the Exhibition are eager specially to encourage cottage industries and to help in the work of Rural re-construction and earnestly hope that well-wishers of India will render every help and enable them to make the Exhibition a thorough success.

ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation for exhibits will be provided for in the stalls, but machinery, looms, scientific and other apparatus to be used for demonstration purposes will have to be installed in separate places, which will be provided for in the Exhibition grounds.

Exhibitors who wish to display their goods independently will be allotted space in the Exhibition grounds on which they may put up their own stalls. Prevision for accommodation is subject to the payment of rent as follows:—

(a) In the general stall per sq. ft. Rs. 1

(b) For special stall in the grounds per sq. yd. Rs. 5

(c) The rent will include lighting charges. Exhibitors who require electric power for running machinery or other demonstrations will be charged extra for their supply.

(d) 25 p.c. of the total rent payable is in respect of the space applied for must accompany each application for space and the balance must be paid before the 1st November 1927. If the space allotted is not taken up before 1st December 1927, all moneys paid will be forfeited, unless proper reasons are shown for such failure to the satisfaction of the executive committee of the Exhibition

APPLICATION FOR ACCOMMODATION

All applications for space should be submitted in the enclosed printed forms and addressed to the Joint Secretary of the All-India Exhibition, Madras Central Urban Bank Office, Mylapore, Madras.

FREIGHT AND TRANSPORT CHARGES

The exhibitors will have to bear all charges for freight transport to and from the exhibition grounds.

Various railway authorities have been addressed to by the committee to grant concessions in the rate of freight for exhibits and in the railway fare for the journeys of exhibitors who accompany their exhibits. Their replies will be communicated to the exhibitors, in due course.

All exhibits must reach the exhibition grounds before the 10th December 1927 and be installed in their proper places before the 20th idem. The committee reserves the right to refuse the admission of any goods after the date.

The lids of the cases should be screwed and not nailed. A list showing the contents should be pasted to the inside of the lid to facilitate easy checking.

AWARDS.

Awards will be divided into 4 grades. 1. Gold medal diplomas. 2. Silver medal diplomas. 3. Bronze medal diplomas. 4. Honourable mention-diplomas. The silver and bronze medals will be given free of cost by the committee. In the case of gold medal award, if the actual medal is desired the cost must be defrayed by the successful exhibitor.

In all matters concerning the exhibition the decision of the committee shall be final.

Inquiries for further particulars as well as communications regarding the exhibition should be addressed to the Joint Secretaries, All-India Exhibition, Madras Central Urban Bank Office, Mylapore, Madras.

WEATHER IN INDIA

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Local thunder rain has been reported from Malabar with a few falls from south-east Madras. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for a few falls in the Upper Burma and west Central Provinces.

Weather has been slightly disturbed along the Frontier.

The chief amounts of Rainfall are: Maymyo and Darjeeling quarter inch. Seoni a half, Cochin and Trivandrum a quarter, and Tinnevelly a half.

Forecast: An extension in southeast Madras

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at the origin about six thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismographs at twenty-one hours forty-two minutes on Monday 24th October.—A. P.

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BUYERS AND SELLERS SATISFIED.

SECURITIES SMALL BUSINESS.

Bombay, Oct. 25
8 P.M.

The Bombay Stock Exchange presented an attractive Scene when it opened at 6.30 p.m. for its annual night session on the eve of the Hindu New Year's Day. Brokers and clients attended in a fairly large number and the roads surrounding the exchange were full of motors and a visitor from Wall Street or London Stock Exchange will envy this momentous sight. The market opened with the presence of hue and cry of the Brokers, but it did not last long as some bulls were selling sparingly; which was being absorbed by fresh small buying orders. Mill Shares opened steady and registered a small decline. Fluctuations were limited and there was absence of any impressive buying or selling as the cloth sales believed below 25,000 bales did not induce any fresh risks.

In cash shares prices were fully maintained with a fairly good business. There was good enquiry for the next settlement for Tata Deffd. Shares. Scindias ruled steady. Petrols were steady. There was only small business in Securities and 3 1/2 per cent papers closed at Rs. 76/5/6.

To-day's trading had a novel feature that both Bulls and Bears were satisfied as their operations did not show any loss on an auspicious day and to Brokers it was a great relief as there was no runaway of prices.

MILLS.

Ahme. Advance 412/8.
Apoll. D20 6/4.
Bom. Cot: P. 325.
Bombay Dyeing 982/8.
Bradbury P. 280.
Century 465.
Central India P. 543/12.
Colaba Land 133/12.
Coorla 175.
Crescent 203/12.
Currim. D20 250.
David 265.
Dawn 720.
Ed. Sassoon DI2 131/4.
E. D. Sassoon P. 0/14.
Elphinstone P. 19.
Fazulbhoy 952/8.
Finlay 155.
F. Petit 620.
Globe D 10 33.
Gokak 133/12.
Indian Bleaching 262/8.
Indore Malwa D 10 361/4.
Jamshed P. D 10 53/12.
Kastoorchand D 40 28/8.
Khatau P. 82/8.
Kilachand 0/14/0.
Kohinoor D 10 263/12.
Luxmi D 12 6,700.
Madhavrao Scd. P. 16.
Madhowji 110.
Mathradas Nom. 50.
Maneckji Petit 1,760.
Meyer Sassoon D 12 85.
Model 92/8.
Morarji 2,035.
New Great P. 316/4.
New City 132/8.
Pabani 276/4.
Pearl 590.
Phoenix 110.
Premier 11/8.
Shanurji P. D 12 15.
Sholapur 8,200.
Simplex D 30 172/8.
Standard 1,525.
Swan 157/8.
Swadeshi 521/4.
Tata P. D 101 85.
Vishnu P. D 15 3,050.

BANKS.

Baroda 90/4.
Central 27/12.
Eastern 82/8.
Imperial 1,445.
Imperial Quarter 357/8.
India 80.
Union 3/13.

CEMENT.

Bundi D 5; 32/8.
Indian D 1, 188/12.
Katni Ord. D 7, 175.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

981 Bombay Dyeing 85, 83, 80. 81. 82.
462 Century 65, 66, 68,67,66.
132 Colaba 33.
203 Crescent 5. 3.
951 Fazul 52, 53, 53, 52, 51.
360 Indore 61, 62
108 Madhavji 10.
541 Nagpur 43, 42. 43, 42.
315 New Great 16. 17, 16.
590 Pearl 90, 91, 90.
172 Simplex 72, 73, 71.
516 Swadeshi 18/ 20.
723 Burma 22. 21. 20. 21.
1067 Hydro 68, 70, 71.
137/8 Tram 28/2.
182/8 Diff. 85. 83, 86. 83.
59/19 Ord. 53/8. 53/4. 53/12.
76/5/6 3 1/2 per cent 4, 5, 5 1/2.
107/5/6 1945/55 107/5.
975 Pabani 70.
188/12 And. Cement 91,90.
207/8 Alcock 201. 300.
108/12 Bom. Steamer 98.
969/12 Kohinoor 269.
84/4 Tata St. 2nd Pref. 84.
Katni Df. D 7, 591/4.

INSURANCE.

Jupiter 10.
New India 18/8.
Oriental 2.450.

MINING.

Central India 25/4.
Shivrajpur 50.
Tata Od. P. D 334, 53/2.
Tata Def. P. D 334, 183/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 208/12.
Andhra Vl. P. D 25, 830.
Bom. Steam P. D15, 201/4.
Brit. B. Petrol 5/3.
Bom. Burma Old 721/4.
Bom. Burma New 271/4.
Scindia 16/5.
Tata Power D 262. 537/8.
Tata Hydro P. D 2, 1,070.
Tram Or. P. D 100, 138/12.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Power Pref. 852/8.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 84/4.
Tram Pref. 69.
Hydro Pref. 1,050.
Andhra Valley Pref. 1,025.
Vishnu Pref. 605.
Tata Steel 1st Pref. 133/8.
Tata Mill Pref. 110.
Nagpur Pref. 495.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 76/5.
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DAILY 4-30, 6-45, 9, and 11-15.

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DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR POOR MUSLIMS.

PLEA FOR LOCATION IN A BETTER LOCALITY.

At a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay held on Saturday night at Madanpura and presided over by Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, speeches were made and resolutions passed requesting the trustees of the late Mahomed Sabu Siddick Trust not to build the proposed industrial school for the poor Muslims at Matunga where there was no Muslim population but to build it in any of the Muslim localities such as Madanpura, Kamatipura, Nagpada, Agripada, or Byculla. Most of the speakers at the meeting condemned the new scheme of the Trustees as one calculated to be of very little benefit to the Muslim population of the City. Mr. Sharif Dewji Kanji, one of the Trustees, gave his opinion that no good purpose could be served by a scheme according to which poor Muslims would be educated only up to 5th standard technical education. He was sorry his colleagues thought otherwise and preferred Matunga for building the proposed industrial school.

A committee was then appointed to represent to the Trustees the wishes of the beneficiaries in particular and a large body of Muslim population in general.

After placing on record its deep sense of gratitude for the princely bequest of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick for the benefit of the poor Muslims of the City and praying for eternal peace to his soul, the meeting passed the following resolutions:—

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay is of the opinion that the proposals put forward by the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Institution for the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School, to impart general education up the 5th standard in English with rudimentary manual training to 50 poor Muslim boys only, looking to the needs and requirements of the poor Muslims of the City who are the beneficiaries of the Trust, are not likely to serve the real objects of the trust; and in as much as the site selected for the establishment of the proposed institution is far removed from any Muslim quarter of the City, this meeting believes that almost the entire fund is likely to be wasted as sons of poor Muslims will not be able to go to and derive any benefit from an institution situated at a great distance from the City.

This meeting is further of the opinion that the little education provided for fifty boys at the enormous cost of about Rs. 120 per month per head, while likely to wean the boys away from the professions of their parents, will in no way make them earning members of the community.

This meeting, therefore, respectfully recommends the Trustees for their reconsideration and acceptance, the following suggestions:—

1. That the institution to be established, should concentrate more on technical and industrial education so as to make its alumni earning and productive members of the community and uplift them.

2. That in order to do the greatest good to the greatest number of beneficiaries as contemplated by the High Court and the donor, the institution be situated near the centre of the Muslim population of Bombay, and

3. That instead of spending money on expensive and unnecessary buildings required for residential purposes, a scheme of graded scholarships and stipends be adopted with a view to dissuade the needy and penurious parents from sending their boys to earn a living and to encourage them to take full advantage out of the proposed institution.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

This meeting appoints a Committee with powers to add and fill in vacancies, consisting of the following, to place before the trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Institution, the wishes of the beneficiaries in particular and the general body of the Mussalmans of Bombay and to request them to reconsider and alter the scheme of the proposed institution in accordance with and to suit the actual needs and requirements of the poor Muslims of Bombay. This meeting further empowers the Committee to take all necessary steps to give effect to the resolutions adopted at this meeting.

Names of the Committee:—

Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., Mr. M. C. Chagla, B.A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law, Mr. Fazil Mooraj, Civil Engineer, Mr. Maulvi Abdul Raoofkhan Saheb, Secretary Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam, Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jitagker, M.L.C., Mr. Hamid Ahmed, Superintendent, night-school, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B (Alig.) B.A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law.

ALL ORISSA FLOOD CONFERENCE.

INDIAN GOVT.'S INTERVENTION URGED

(From A Correspondent).

CUTTACK, October 25.

The All-Orissa Flood Conference sat on 23rd at Cuttack, Raja Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhiranarendra of Madrupur presiding. Nearly 350 delegates from different parts of the three coast districts subjected to flood attended. Many even came from the remotest corner. Messrs. Andrews, Tucker, Popley and Quest were among the visitors. The town hall was packed to suffocation and hundreds were satnding outside.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION URGED.

The first days proceedings began at 3-30, afternoon with a prayer invoking 3-30 in hhe aftednoon with a prayer invoking divine blessngs for the success of the Conference. In welcoming the delegates Pt. Gopabandu Das described the miserable state in the distressed areas from which many delegates came. He referred to the Expert Committee appointed by the Bihar and Orissa Government for an examination of the Orissa flood problem, regretted the absence of the non-official element of it, and hoped that it was only preliminary to a more impartial and authoritative committee for the final solution. He deplored Governments indifference toward Orissa and urged for the Indian Government's intervention. Then Babu Laxmidhar Mahanty proposed the Raja of Madhupur to the chair.

The President read his speech which was carefully written, full of information and suggested constructive proposals for the solution of the flood question. A resolution was moved from the chair appreciating the sympathetic attitude of His Excellency the Viceroy towards the Orissa flood problem, and expressing hope that His Excellency's intended tour in Orissa, abandoned in consequence of the disastrous floods, might again be undertaken. This brought the first day's proceedings to a close.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the second day's proceedings, six resolutions were adopted. The first protested against the absence of popular representation on the Government Expert Committee to which the Conference promised co-operation provided it were only prelminary to an Expert Committee of a high standing and reputation for the finab decision. It also urged the Orissa flood question to be made an All-India question. A strong central committee was formed with well defined powers and functions to organise a movement for securing permanent measures for the prevention of flood.

Amongst the resolutions passed were those for the remission of Chaukidarj Tax, suspension of settlement operations, reduction of enhanced rent in the current settlement in affected areas and protesting against the inadequacy of Government relief measures. Messrs. Andrews and Tucker delivered touching messages of hope and sympathy to the people of the sacred land of Orissa. The Conference then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair and to the honoured guests.

UNITY CONFERENCE STATEMENTS.

FREE PRESS AND DR. ANSARI

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

With reference to the Free Press summary of the Press interview with Dr. Ansari published by "The Hindustan Times", a correction has been issued by the President-elect of the Congress. This is what the Free Press summary said:—"Dr. Ansari disclaimed any knowledge of Mr. Daudi's statement and said that the only statement issued and which he approved of was Mr. Jinnah's. Any statement issued subsequently he did not approve of." In reference to this, Dr. Ansari says in his correction: "A perusal of the interview would show that the Free Press message relating to Mr. Daudi's statement is incorrect. Then follows a vindication of Mr. Daudi's statement The following is the full text of the relevant part of the interview appearing in "The Hindustan Times."

A lengthy talk ensued about various statements issued by different leaders on the failure of the Unity Conference and the interviewer asked:—

Q.—Is it a fact that Mr. Daudi's statement was issued with your approval?

A.—No. I had not even cold (sic) sight into it till it appeared in the Press. He further stated that the only statement that could have been considered as issued on behalf of the entire Unity Conference was that dictated by Mr. Jinnah and issued by the Secretaries.

Q.—Now that you have seen Mr. Daudi's statement, and he professes to show that is his version of the Muslims as a party, do you approve of it?

A.—I do not want to say anything on the Shafi Daudi version, the Yakub version, the Prakasam version, the Moonje version or any other version.

A study of the Free Press summary would show that it concentrated on only the constructive and non-controversial part of the interview of Dr. Ansari with "The Hindustan Times", namely, the need for publicity, propaganda and panchayets and briefly mentioned that Mr. Jinnah's statement was the only authorised statement and the other subsequent statements had not Dr. Ansari's approval. At the time of the interview although specifically asked to express his opinion on Mr. Daudi's statement, Dr. Ansari refused to do so with the result that his position was that Mr. Jinnah's statement alone had his approval and not the subsequent ones. In the circumstances, while Dr. Ansari may complain that the interview has not been reported verbatim, he cannot have a grievance against the Free Press of India for its summary which in no way can be characterised as incorrect.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BOMBAY.

FOUR SEATS CAPTURED BY LABOUR.

The result of the election of members to the A. I. C. C. from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not yet out. But it is understood that Mr. B. T. Desai, F. J. Ginwala, J. B. Patel, I. S. Patel, K. N. Joglekar and R. S. Nimbkar have been elected, there being a tie between Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Vithaldas Jerajani. There were 17 candidates in all for 7 seats and 75 members of the B. P. C. C. were to elect them The polling was extremely satisfactory, as out of 75 members, 71 exercised their right of voting.

Out of the elected candidates, Mr. B. T. Desai is a Swarajist, Mr. Ginwala a Labourite Swarajist, Messrs. J. B. Patel, R. S. Nimbkar and K. N. Joglekar, members of the Workers and Peasants' Party, and Mr. I. S. Patel, an orthodox Non-Co-operator, out of whom the last four were members last year also.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year Day (Sam'vat 1984): Banks closed.
Bombay Gymkhana Sports: Bombay Gymkhana Ground 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 28.

Public reception to Mrs. Besant, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding.
SATURDAY, October 29.
The S.S. "Razmak" sails for Marseilles at 1 p.m.
Walking Race, Round the Oval 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

Reception to Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., at Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY G WARD D. C. C.

The meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. in the above Committee's Office.

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. B. P. Tugwell and the officers of the 1st Bn., 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona to-morrow (Thursday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

DAYANAND ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the death of Swami Dayanandji which fell on the Diwali Day, will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Arya Samaj, when prominent speakers will address on the life and teachings of Swamiji.

RECEPTION TO MR. T. MARDY JONES, M.P.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, to give a reception to Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

A public meeting of the Tenants in the Delisle Road Development Chawls will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the open space to request the Government to reduce the rents of the chawls. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and Messrs. S. K. Bole, R. S. Asavale, Syed Munawar, Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant, arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

"Clan Macphee" arrived London afternoon of 22nd, "Clan Harmonides" left Suez evening of 23rd.

"Clan Ogilvy" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of 22nd. "Clan Mackellas" arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of 21st and "Clan Macintosh" arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of 22nd.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price :—4 Cake 6 as.
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BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Further donations towards the funds of the above Institution have been received together with the amount previously acknowledged, viz., Rs. 39,04 125, the total amount now stands at Rs. 39,04,929.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following further donations to the above fund have been received:—Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S. Rs. 100, N. M. Wadia Charities for August Rs. 100, Sir Ratan Tata Charities for October Rs. 200, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Rs. 40, Mr. K. B. Mehta Rs. 25, Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji Rs. 51, Mr. H. P. Dastur Rs. 20, collection from the Charity Box kept at the Camp Rs. 83-7-4.

DADAR SARVAJANIKA WACHANALAYA.

The Dadar Sarvajanik Wachanalaya was started in the year 1907 with a membership of about 30 members. It has now more than 300 members on the rolls. The Governing Councils and Trustees keenly felt a necessity of providing for a better accomodation and have launched a building scheme. A suitable and convenient plot of land near to the B. B. & C. I. Railway station was secured from the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 22,000. The library had Rs. 6,000 in the banks and requires Rs. 16,000 more. The Governing Council desire to approach the Dadar public and sympathisers with a request to contribute their mite towards the Building Fund. It is also intended to provide for a public hall at Dadar above the library if a response will be given by the Dadar public.

5-MILE WALKING CONTEST.

The season for Runing and Walking Matches has again come round, and the Y. M. C. A. have fixed three events to take place before the end of the year. The first event is the 5-mile walking contest which will take place on Saturday next (29th inst.) at 5 p.m. The course will be four times round the Oval, and as there are already a good number of entries, it promises to be a very interesting event. Entries may be sent to the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, by noon on Monday, 24th instant. Entrance fee for Y. M. C. A. members is Re. 1 and non-members Rs. 1|8.

The event for November is a 10-mile Walking Match starting from the Colaba Church at 6-30 a.m., the course being the usual one over Malabar Hill and return.

The December Contest will be a Running one over a 10-mile course, and this will also start from Colaba in the early morning and cover the same course as the Walking Match.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 26TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs speak out, as the greatest "loud-speaker" of the world, that you are endowed with many good gifts by nature but by overdoing and overusing some of them your plans miscarry', just like an incubatbr which when used overtime or wrongly may work havoc among the poor hen's eggs. You are a great philosopher, and will expound your strange doctrines to a suspecting world, receiving rotten eggs and skins of bananas on your crumnt as the reward of your original researches. You also believe in the fade "Brahmacharya" and advocate its adoption in (marriage) season and out of (honeymoon) season. You believe this from the deepest recesses of your heart as the only solvent of the ills of society, specially of a poor country like India; and in this respect you differ from some leaders and saints several of whom advocate Bramacharya after themselves having led a married life for years together, and becoming fathers of about half a dozen children find themselves reduced to the position of extinct volcanoes (domestically) Brahmacharya is not a toy to play with, nor as easy of accomplishment as the holding of a fast for 24 hours. Even a peacock, who is the embodiment of morality is a great Bramachari himself, but when he hears the sweet voice of peahen calling but, loses for a moment his sense (and head) and begins to have a Polka dance or Charlestons round her, and think that life is after all *meant* for enjoyment.

To-day is the Hindu New Year Samvat 1984. May it prove prosperous to Hindus and non-Hindus alike, to old and young, to Adams and Eves to Cupids and Psyches to widows and widowers, to lovers and haters, to human peacocks and peahens (supposing there are any) and human doves, alike.

This paper is observing a holiday to-day and there will, therefore, be no issue of it to-morrow. Those who celebrate their birthday to-morrow will, therefore, be deprived of the forecast of their career. Let them trust in God and do the right. If they are anxious, however, to know their 'fate', let them send Rs. 10 at least to the Gujerat Relief Fund this very day, send to this Himalayan Chela the receipt of the payment, and he will write to them specially.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m.: News Bulletin and Weather Report.
11-20 a.m.: Hindu New Year Greetings.
11-30 a.m.: Transmission for Urdu Schools.
STORIES FROM MUSLIM HISTORY—NO. 2 BY KAZI KABIRUDDIN.
12 noon. Close Down.
THE INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m.: Binkarji Laxmanrao Chawan. Will play on the Sitar in Behag, Desh, Darbari-Kanada, and Pilu Ragas. Deshpande.—Vocal Music.
8 p.m.: Talk "Wireless and the Ordinary Listener" No. 2.
8-10 p.m.: Interval.
9 p.m.: News Bulletin and Weather Report.
DANCE MUSIC—RELAY AND STUDIO Including:—
9-30 p.m.: The Tajmahal Dance Orchestra. Mr. Harold Elmes—Director.
(Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel).
10-30 p.m.: God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

THURSDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for Thursday, (To-morrow):—
11 a.m.: News Bulletin and Weather Report.
11-30 a.m.: Programme of Music, as recorded for the Gramophone Co.
Artists.—Sir Harry Lauder, Comedian. Cedric Sharpe, Solo Cello. De Groot and His Orchestra.
12 noon: Close Down.

A CONCERT.

6-30 p.m.: The Bombay Chamber Orchestra. Under the direction of Edward Behr. (Relayed from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall). Norweigian Dances Nos. 3 & 4. 'Grieg'. (1843-1897.)
Overture. Coriolan. aBeefhoven (1770-1829.)
Songs .. "Selected." Three Pieces "Polanaire, arietta, and Passacaglia" .. Harold (1685-1759).
(First Performance in Bombay.)
From the 4th Symphony .. 'Tschaikowsky' (1843-1893.)
"Andantino in modo di Canzona"
(First Performance in Bombay.)
Songs .. "Selected."
Triumphal March. "Entry of the Boyards" .. .. 'Halvorsen 1864.
8 p.m.: Interval.
9 p.m.: News Bulletin and Weather Report.
A Gujarati poogramme will be given as under:—
9-30 p.m.: Sumanlal R. Joshi.—Vocal Music.
Radhika Vallabh.—Vocal Music.
11 p.m.: God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

TO-DAY'S CENSUS GINNING BUREAU.

CONSTRUED MODERATELY BULLISH.

NEW YORK PRICES RISE 68 POINTS.

NEW YORK OCT. 25.

GINNED UPTO 18TH OCT. BALES- 8,119,000.

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Ginning Sept. 1st ..	532	486	506	1,143	947	1,896	697	1,540
Ginning Sept. 16th ..	—	—	—	—	2,666	4,282	2,509	3,506
Ginning Oct 1st ..	—	—	—	—	4,528	7,126	5,643	5,945
Ginning per cent. ..	—	—	—	—	33.2	44.2	31.8	—
Ginning Oct. 18th ..	5,755	5,497	6,978	6,409	7,616	9,519	8,728	8,119
Final with Linters ..	13,700	83.60	10,320	10,811	14,497	17,167	18,792	—

Bombay, Oct. 25
11 p.m.

The Ginning report issued to-day shows that 8,191,000 Bales were ginned upto 18th inst. This figure indicates that about 62.5 per cent of the Bureau's expected crop of 12,678,000 Bales on the 8th inst. are ginned. It was anticipated that a figure of 83 lacs will be shown by the Bureau report, but the actual figure of 8,119,000 Bales was construed bullish and the opening prices in New York futures market showed a rise of 32 points. This rise was further pushed up to 52 points on short covering and at 10-30 a.m. January option touched 20.05 cent.

There was accumulation of weak short interest in the New York market which is bound to be covered up with a temporary rise in the prices. This may induce some trade buying and there may be temporary cessation of hedge selling, but as soon as covering is over, the market may become technically weak and with the resumption of hedge selling there may come some weakness. Looking to the general sentiment we believe prices will improve somewhat in the near future as anticipated in our recent reports.

Latest New York is 68 points higher and the Liverpool futures market closed at a rise of 22 points.

The local market was rather inclined to bullish views and prices of Broach which fluctuated between Rs. 382 and Rs. 383 quickly rose to 388 when some Japanese firm sold freely and prices declined to Rs. 386/ However on further rise in New York futures, local prices hardened to Rs. 389/ at 11 p.m.

CENSUS GINNING REPORTS

1927-28.

Ginned upto:

	Bales.
August 1st	163,000
August 16th	457,000
September 1st	1,540,000
September 16th	3,506,000
October 1st	5,945,000
October 18th	8,119,000

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR

ME. SETHI NARRATES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE

Mr. G. Sethi, Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate at the last International Labour Conference held at Geneva, who returned to India after a tour in England and the Continent on Friday, and Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C, addressed a meeting of the members of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, on Saturday evening. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala who was also to address the meeting could not be present as he was busy with another meeting of laboures.

Mr. Sethi dwelt at length on the constitution of the International Labour Conference and expressed his opinion that much good could accrue to the working-class of the world if the conventions adopted by the Conference were given effect to by the Governments of the various countries which took part in its deliberations and who were a party to these conventions. He deplored the fact that representatation of Indian Labour was very inadequate. He then gave his impressions of the excellent way Labour was being organised in the European countries and of the various Conferences he attended as the fraternal delegate of the All-India Trades Union Congress. Mr. Sethi suggested that Co-operative organisations should also be taken up along with organisation of Labour, as he found from his experience in European countries, that such movements had been of immense benefit to the Working-classes of those countries.

Mr. Ginwala in a short but impressive speech referred to the Trades Union movement in India. He also referred to his work in the Legislative Council to further the interests of Labour and declared that the cause of Labour was a life principle with him and that he would stand by the workers to the last.

After a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

DIWALI CRACKERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a sorry affair to see that much money is spent on foreign crackers during the Divali festival by Indians in general and the Hindus in particular. No doubt we should enjoy the festival as much as we can, but it need not mean spending money on foreign crackers. There are some men who will say that they get enjoyment out of them. None denies this. But is it not absurd to spend money for that little enjoyment when the country is suffering from growing unemployment? Looking to the fact, I hope, the people will abstain from using these crackers in the Divali festival as they had abstained from them during the N. C. O. days and will utilize the money for the betterment of their down-trodden country.—Yours, etc.,

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY.
1, Khotachi Wadi,
Oct. 21.
Bombay, No. 4.

Cape Town.—Iron and Steel Bill has passed the second reading.

Feeling in the Lobby regarding the Flag Bill is optimistic in the atmosphere of mutual understanding which is pervading the Parliament.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	19.53
To-day's Opening Rate	19.85
Difference	+.32
To-day's Closing Rate	20.52
Difference	+.99
Ginning Report	8,119.000

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.49
To-day's Opening Rate	10.46
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.71
Difference	+.22
Broach Expectation	394

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 25
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

DRAMA IN AID OF BHRUGUPUR RISHINIVAS.

The horrible floods in Gujarat has affected Bhrugupur Rushinivas. Ladies and gentlemen are, therefore, requested to see the drama named "Devi Lothal" to be performed by the best actors of the 'Deshi Natak Samaj' on Friday next (28th inst.) at 9 o'clock in Bangwadi Theatre, Bombay.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5; Places Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 5-12.

THE PANCHGANGA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in Class III.

Aga Cumberally's SHAPOOR, 7-8 (ed 8-0), Khalil 1
Mr Sheriff's JOSEMOS, 7-10, C Hoyt 2
Mr Syed Nayif's NAJEER, 8-9, Rankin 3
Mr Taha's MAHDOOR, 8-5, H McQuade 4

Also ran:—Hajlan 9-0, Hawad 8-12, Dilbahar 8-9, Afreet 7-13, Sudershan 7-11, Little Wonder 7-4.

Betting:—Five to two against Mahdoor, threes each Hajlan, Hawad, fours Afreet, fives Sudershan, sixes each Dilbahar, Naseeb, Josemos and Shapoor tens Little Wonder.

Won by a neck and same, half length.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-4; Places Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 11.

KOLHAPUR RACES

KHALIL RIDES A DOUBLE

SOME EXCELLENT FINISHES WITNESSED.

KOLHAPUR CITY, Oct. 25.

There was a fairly good gathering this afternoon for the first day of the Kolhapur Autumn Meeting and out of the card of seven events only two clear favourites materialized, and some excellent finishes were witnessed. The most notable feature of the day was the success of Trainer M. Nusserwanji who won all the four Arab races. Khalil was the successful Jockey of the day in securing two wins. The following are details:—

THE RANKALA PLATE, Division I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr Ahmed Shelash's AZEDIN, 9-0, Khalil 1
Mr Shaik's AASUF, 8-5, Lowell 2
Mr Hyderally's GAFEL, 8-6, H McQuade 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAYIF PASHA, 8-9, Herbert 4

Also ran:—Variety 8-13, Red Lips 8-10, Dublin 8-8, Mukden 8-6, Yari 8-5, Sabir 8-5, Backbay 7-8.

Betting:—Seven to two against Nayif Pasha, fours against each Gafil, Assaf, Nofal, sixes against each Variety, Yari, sevens against Azedin, tens and fifteens the others.

Won by a neck and same, half length.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-4; Places Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8.

THE RANKALA PLATE, Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H M Mahomed's WAHAB, 7-6, S Black 1
Mr Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN, 8-3, Howell 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISK, 8-3, Clarke 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BENARES, 9-0, Perkins 4

Also ran:—Sir Jahan 8-11, Violence 8-11, Teheran 8-7, Naples 8-3, Rokis 8-2.

Betting:—Evens against Shamsuzzaman, threes against Rokis, fours each Sir Jahan, Teheran, sixes each Benares Violence, Wahab, eights and tens the others.

Won by a neck, half length, head.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61-12; Places Rs. 8-8 Rs 3 and Rs. 11-4

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 2,000 presented by the Western India Turf Club Ltd. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Contractor's FEROZESHAH, 7-2, (ed 8-0), Burn 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMAKARNA, 8-6, Perkins 2
Mr Taha's WHITE CROSS, 8-6, Howell 3
Mr Mahomed Chalibi's SAAD SALAAM, 8-2, Ashwood 4

Also ran:—Orange Blossom 8-12, Karvir 8-2, Garibulmulk 8-1, Shahzaman 7-13, Monsoon 7-12, Kaffas 7-9.

Betting:—Two to one against Shamakarna, threes each Karvir Monsoon, fours each White Cross, Garibulmulk, fives each Orange Blossom, Saad Salaam, and sixes each Shahzaman and Ferozeshah.

Won by a short head, 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 5-4, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-12.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. A handicap for country breds.

Mr A Hoyt's PRINCE ARTHUR, 8-7, M Hoyt 1
Mr McElligott's POLYCLES, 9-7, M Hoyt 2
Messrs McElligott and E S Godfrey's SIVAJI, 7-0, Howell 3

Also ran:—Shewanti 8-0, Don't Hurt 8-0, Panhala 7-5.

Betting:—Evens against Prince Arthur, fours Don't Hurt, sixes Sivaji, eights Shewanti tens the others.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, neck.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4; Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-4.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's MARY'S LAMB, 8-1, C Hoyt 1
Colonel Zorawar Singh and Mr T Harrison's BRITOMART, 8-5, Burn 2
Mr T Harrison's VERY LITTLE, 9-4, Ashwood 3

Also ran:—Quarryman II 8-10.

Betting:—Evens Very Little, threes each Quarryman II, Britomart, fives Mary's Lamb.

Won by three lengths, same.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-4; Places Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 5-12.

THE WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Messrs Ghormade and Khanvilkar's ADOUR, 9-4, Harper 1
S S Akkasaheb's MAHARAJAH SHAHU PRASAD, 7-6 (ed 7-9), Clarke 2
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's GOLD CURRENCY, 6-12, Rankin 3

Also ran:—Italian Poet 9-4, Heat Wave 8-12.

Betting:—Evens Adour, fours each Heat Wave, Gold Currency, fives the others.

Won by a neck, and 4 lengths.

(Contnued in column 5)

BATLIBOI'S

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NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year Day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1927.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Diwali or the Festival of Lights is a day for universal rejoicing among the Hindus. Though it is primarily a Hindu holiday, its festival spirit is very catching and it is very common on this occasion to see Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis joining in the general rejoicing. As common holidays play by on means an insignificant part in moulding national sympathies, it is much to be wished that, as in the case of the Diwali, some other holidays, like, for instance, the days sacred to the Founders of the principal religions of India, should be celebrated in a spirit of brotherhood by men and women of all religions. To the Hindu businessmen of Bombay and some other parts of the country, the Diwali is a New Year's Day. On this day they take stock of the business done during the year, invoke the blessings of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Plenty, and exchange felicitations for a prosperous New Year. We join in this chorus of felicitations and offer to all those celebrating the New Year's Day our most cordial greetings.

It is much to be doubted, however, if all the greetings and lights and crackers of the Diwali festival would scatter the gloom that has settled on the business of the whole country. Trade depression continues to be as acute as ever and is but feebly evidenced by the growing number of factroies closed or closing, by drastic retrenchment in the surviving concerns and the alarming growth of unemployment. A rough statistical indication of the state of things is provided by the fact that the balance of trade in favour of India in 1926-27 has been reduced from Rs. 161 crores in the previous year to only Rs. 79 crores. Government, however, have been as complacent as ever and niggardly in giving State protection even to a national industry like the textile industry. They have not scrupled to impose an arbitrary exchange ratio on the country, ruinous to its interests. And finding that in spite of legislation, prices in India have not adjusted themselves to the new ratio, they have resumed their policy of currency deflation in various objectionable ways to bolster up the tottering ratio. But the promise of a National Reserve Bank as part of the whole currency legislation necessary to re-organise Indian finances is for the time being scrapped and a fraudulent scheme of anything but a National Reserve Bank is sought to be foisted upon the public. It is fortunate that businessmen in Bombay have seen through the whole game and the country will not be long in being undeceived.

The businessman's New Year's Day is not merely a stock-taking day. It should also be a day for plans for the future. Let all our businessmen try to find out why in the depth of unquestioned trade depression a Government that pretends to be Indian, is so irresponsive to the most legitimate claims of Indian trade and industries. A little introspection should convince them that one of the most potent causes of this state of things is that they have not sufficiently well organised themselves and have neglected to link themselves effectively to other vital interests in the country. The first part of our statement is accepted by themselves, as is evident from the following words of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in his address at the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber. He said: "It must be realised that the business community cannot afford to let things drift in the matter of economic development of the country as they have been doing. That there should be only three or four Indian businessmen in the Assembly, shows how businessmen need to be roused up to the necessities of the situation..... They cannot afford to remain indifferent to the necessity of organisation and combination." He then went on to suggest that there must be a Chamber of Commerce for every city, all these being linked up to a Federation of Indian Chambers. But businessmen should not stop there. They must also participate to a much larger extent than they have hitherto done in the general national activities of the country carried on by the Congress and other similar institutions. Such participation will be conducive to their own interests as also to those of the country. If they busy themselves exclusively in matters purely commercial, they should not be surprised at finding only three or four businessmen in the Assembly. Bombay businessmen did splendidly in subscribing to the Tilak Swaraj Fund as also to the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund. In the latter case, they not only subscribed liberally but also placed the services of the whole trained staff of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its offices at the disposal of the Relief Committee. The result is that the relief work is being done in a thoroughly business like manner and the business community of Bombay and Ahmedabad has, to a large extent, gained the goodwill of the suffering poor of Gujarat. If more businessmen could likewise participate in the work of the Congress and such other bodies, it would be to the benefit of all. Their disciplined sense of practicability and co-operation will not fail to exert a steadying influence in an institution like the Congress where much futile excitement and discord now prevail. The Congress wants Swadeshi, but has not the technical knowledge and business capacity to organise and sustain an extensive scheme. The businessmen, too, clamour for Swadeshi. But they cannot get all that they want from Government, nor are they in intimate contact with the masses. If businessmen work in and through the Congress, the two can inaugurate a tremendous Swadeshi propaganda that will benefit the whole country. We have no better wish to offer to the businessmen for the New Year's Day than that they should speedily begin organising themselves and their relations with other vital interests in the country.

A MOMENTOUS SPEECH.

It was a momentous speech that Kemal Pasha delivered to the Turkish Assembly. It occupied 36 1|16 hours in delivery and it is not surprising that the great national hero was so overcome with emotion as to shed tears as he descended from the rostrum, amid a storm of cheers, at its conclusion. If a speech, much less important than Kemal's, were delivered in England or any part of Europe or America by even a less well-known or prominent figure, Reuter's ageney would send us a boringly lengthy summary of it. But its report of Kemal's great speech is as perfunctory as it is inadequate and we trust it will immediately make amends by arranging to cable out to this country a fairly long and adequate report of it. Kemal Pasha's speech is summed up in the new programme adopted by the Congress of the Popular Party whose President-General he is. The general principles of this programme are to proclaim, as the fundamental conviction of the Party, that the republican regime is in perfect harmony with the aspirations of the Nation, to separate religion from the affairs of the State, to apply in all branches of national and administrative activity the principle of Government for the people by the people, to proclaim equality of all before Law and to disseminate the culture of the Turkish language. No modern Nation, determined to help in extending the bounds of human freedom and progress, could wish for a greter and more effective stimulus for its constructive energies than is provided by this programme and it is most fitting that the last part of Kemal Pasha's speech was addressed to the youth and the future generation on whom will lie the greater part of the burden of carrying out the programme.

GROSS BETRAYAL.

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" the Government of India have decided to depute two officials to East Africa to watch Indian interests during the time the Royal Commission on East Africa works there. These two officials "will not be members of the Commission but will have full powers to represent the interests of Indians living in East Africa and generally uphold and safeguard them. They will probably be sailing from Bombay very shortly. If the information published by the "Englishman" is correct, we could not imagine a more gross and amazing betrayal by the Government of India of Indian interests and honour than is evidenced by the decision made by them. The Legislative Assembly last month carried an adjournment motion moved by Mr. K. C. Roy, urging the Government of India not only to secure a modification of the terms of reference in conformity with the Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 but also adequate representation on the Commission. The motion was defective in-as-much as it did not specifically make it clear that the representation of Indians on the Commission should be equal to, if not larger than, that of the Whites in view of their population and the prominent part they have played in making East Africa what it is to-day. The invertebrate decision now made by the Government of India, if the correspondent of the "Englishman" is accurately informed, shows that once again they have acted merely as a subordinate branch of the British Government. Nothing could be a greater outrage on justice and fair-play than to refuse Indians adequate representation on the Commission which will decide the future of East Africa. India's honour is vitally involved in this matter and if Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Member-in-charge of the subject, is helpless to safeguard it, he must resign his post and thus bring home to the arrogant Imperialists of Whitehall that they cannot play with the self-respect of his countrymen.

"MOTHER INDIA."

IDEALS OF ANCIENT BRAHMANIC EDUCATION.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

XI*

Summing up, Rev. Keay says:—"In ancient times probably most Brahmans passed through the period of studentship, but they did not necessarily all become teachers, and in Manu certain other occupations are admitted as allowable for a Brahman. With regard to Kshtriyas and Vaisyas, who were also eligible for studentship, it is impossible to say how many of them really undertook the responsibilities of this position. As shown elsewhere, it is probable that for them the study of the Veda was something far less serious than for young Brahmans, and the duties which they had to perform in life must have necessitated their receiving the education suitable for their special callings before they became adults. Probably they tended less and less to attend the Brahmanic schools, and vocational schools, or at least domestic training, for their future duties in life were developed. The Shudras were always shut out from Brahmanic education, and they also developed their own system of training for the young craftsman. The popular system of education, which will be noticed in a later chapter, also grew up to meet a need for which the Brahmanic schools made no provision.

Some of the ideals of the ancient Brahmanic education will be discussed further in a separate chapter, as well as the causes of its decline, but reviewing it briefly as a whole, one may say that, like the Muhammadan education with which it has many points of similarity, it was at least not inferior to the education of Europe before the Revival of Learning. Not only did the Brahmin educators develop a system of education which *survived the crumbling of empires and the changes of society, but they also through all these thousands of years, kept aglow the torch of higher learning, and numbered amongst them many great thinkers who have left their mark not only upon the learning of India, but upon the intellectual life of the world.* The italics are again mine.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

In Chapter II of his thesis, Rev. Keay deals with the education of special classes, and says—"The early Vedic schools for the training of priests seem to have been confined to the youths of the priestly class, ...Even in quite early times however, it is evident that some of the non-Brahmans attained to a high degree of notoriety as men of wisdom." (P. 58).

"By the time that the earliest "Dharmasutras" which are extant were composed ("circa" 500 B.C.) the system was in full working order, and "it had become customary for Kshatriyas and Vaisyas," as well as for Brahmans to be initiated with the sacred thread as a preliminary to entering upon the period of life under Brahman teachers, which was to occupy at least twelve years." (P. 59).

"At some time, however, between 500 B.C. and the rise of the Mauryan dynast (321 B.C.) there seems to have been a considerable development of Kshatriya education. The science of politics had grown up, and much more attention was given to fitting young princes for the duties of their high office. We have a valuable picture of this education in the 'Arthashastra' of Kautilya." (P. 62).

"We may say that the education of the young Indian nobles was not inferior to that of the European knights in the times of chivalry, and was very much like it in many respects. The note of personal ambition and of adventure for adventure's sake seems much less prominent in the Indian ideal than in the European and perhaps hardly existed, and the gentler virtues such as patience and filial devotion were much more emphasised as we see in the story of Rama. The idea that the king and the nobles had a duty to perform to society in the protection of the weak, and that their position was not one so much of glory and of ease as of service to others, is very prominent." (PP 71 and 72).

THE FUNCTIONS OF VAISYAS.

As regards Vaisyas, it has:—"In the Law of Manu the functions of a Vaisya are "thus described: A Vaisya must never conceive this wish, "I will not keep cattle", and if a Vaisya is willing to keep them, they must never be kept by men of other castes. A Vaisya must know the respective value of gems, of pearls, of corals, of metals, of cloth made of thread, of perfumes,

(Continued on page 9.)

* Previous articles appeared on the 5th 9th, 15th, 23rd and 29th September and 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st and 24th instant.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR PORTS STUNTED.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR).

The importance of terminal facilities for loading and unloading of cargo at ports cannot be overrated. It was fully appreciated during the Great War when with the limited tonnage at the disposal of the Allies, unusually heavy traffic out of proportion with the tonnage available then, had to be handled with the greatest expedition possible. With delay proving highly detrimental, it was then recognised that the efficiency of the available tonnage to deal with such cargo could be multiplied by providing adequate facilities which would materially assist a quick despaten for each of the available steamers. That however was under exceptional circumstances requiring the handling of unusually heavy traffic. But the authorities in this country are too slow to recognise the fact that if any traffic at all has got to pass either from shore to the steamer or vice versa at a port declared as such under a Legislative enactment it is an obligation devolving upon them—the authorities—to provide the necessary arrangements mechanical or other for facilitating the handling of such traffic speedily and economically.

UNREASONABLE CHARGES.

All the same whatever vessels call at these minor ports have to pay port dues which although charged under group system to include a plurality of adjoining ports as provided under Sec. 37 of the Indian Ports Act. are more in the nature of a tax inasmuch as no facility whatsoever is provided in return. Port due is levied on all vessels 'entering' a port. The vessels so entering expect to make use of the dredged channels and of the other facilities for entering the port. But when no such facilities are provided and there is no question of entering the port vessels having to lie out in the sea miles away from the shore, the levying of port dues strikes as highly unreasonable.

Facilities for the accommodation and shelter of vessels and facilities for loading and unloading should as a rule go hand in hand. But as stated previously except for four or five, all the ports, about 170 in number on the Indian coast are open roadsteads and the vessels calling there have to anchor at sea at a distance of several miles from the shore. This necessitates carrying the cargo in boats from shore to the ship or vice versa. As most of the Indian ports are situated on the sea coast this entails very rough service. Wooden lighters are used at most of the minor Indian ports capable of carrying small quantities of cargo at a time. This primitive mode of loading and unloading entails very serious delay in carrying the goods between the steamer and the shore besides damage to cargo by strong surf while in boats. Added to this is the depreciation in goods due to pilferage by the boat manjis in whose sole charge the goods remain for hours together. Again the boat manjis as a class are difficult to deal with and cannot always be relied upon for regular service. And yet this unsatisfactory service is costly by itself. Such are the conditions for loading and unloading of cargo at 170 out of 175 ports on the Indian coast and it is indeed a wonder that in the face of such serious neglect on the part of the authorities any trade at all exists at such ports.

There are at some of these ports wharfs and cranes where lighters load and unload. But what is gained in speed or economy by means of these, if any at all, is lost owing to the unusual delays and cost entailed in the transfer of cargo to or from the ship by means of lighters.

LACK OF TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The want of terminal facilities at a port invariably limits the traffic passing through it to the bare minimum. The absence of proper facilities stunts any development of the trade of the port, as under the existing difficulties only such traffic will be diverted through the port as is able to bear the high incidental charges, including depreciation in goods. Such trade exists because the other alternative routes are for some reason or other not preferable. Puri affords a very good instance in supprt of this statement. The conditions under which shipments are made from Puri are appalling. There are no warehouses to store the rice bags which have to lie on the beach in heaps often for weeks awaiting shipment with frequent damage by sea water and rain. The surf is particularly heavy and frequently the bags reach the ship in a wet condition. The lighters cannot carry more than 25 bags of 2 maunds each at a time. Yet the shippers found it preferable to make their shipments from Puri. But as soon as the railways reduced their rates from Cuttack and other neighbouring stations which previously supplied shipment cargo to be shipped from Puri hardly any rice was diverted from Puri. The channels of a healthy development of trade at the minor ports on proper lines are choked for want of adequate facilities and it would be idle to argue that for a long coast line such as India possesses the transport needs of the country for a proper industrial, commercial, and even agricultural development by means of the cheaper mode of coastal transport can be adequately served by five or six principal ports.

Notes of the Day.

Familiar Nonsense.

As a bright day calls forth the adder, the prospect of Swaraj in India has called forth Mayos, Pilchers and Craddocks. Sir Reginald Craddock has taken up the cry that India has never been a nation nor ever will be, within or without the British Empire, that the moment the British left India old communal jealousies would flare up, and that therefore self-government should never be given to India. Sir Reginald seems to have forgotten in the parrot-cry the picturesque expression of a rupee or a virgin. He need not be taken seriously till he begins to talk sense, but he may as well be reminded that in pre-British India her various communities were friendly enough, else they would not have risen in union against the British in 1857 during the War of Indian Independence, miscalled the Great Mutiny. As may be expected Sir Reginald ends by warning his countrymen against a policy leading to "the ultimate loss to the Empire." That is it.

The Detenu Day.

The 28th of this month will be celebrated in Bengal as the Detenu Day. In some parts of the province the preliminaries have already begun and at huge mass meetings the boycott of British goods has been preached as a protest against the continued incarceration of the detenus. We would have preferred a progressive boycott of all foreign goods, to be organised throughout the country not merely as a demonstration against this or that specific grievance, but as a potent weapon in our fight for Swaraj. The Detenu Day should be celebrated all over the country and not only in Bengal. For, as the President of the Congress observes, the fate of the detenus is a national wrong. The day will be a reproach to the Government for the wrong they have done and a reproach to the people for suffering the wrong to continue by their disunited and therefore impotent resistance. The boycott movement to be started in Bengal should be taken up by other provinces, preferably on the lines we have suggested and should be persevered in till Swaraj is won. Swaraj is the only permanent remedy against the grievance of the detenus as against a hundred other grievances under which the country is groaning.

The Chinese Tragedy

England's friend Chang Tso-lin must be chuckling over the split between Hankow and Nanking. Similar must be the feeling of the "Shanghai-landers", because to them every impediment in the solidarity of the Kuomintang is a fresh lease for continuing in China as the arrogant exploiters of that hapless land. But although Hankow charges Nanking with faithlessness in regard to the policy the latter had agreed to pursue in Wuhan, and has broken off relations with an administration which appears far too "Red" in its eyes, this move on its part has brought it nearer to Canton. If the Canton and Hankow armies can combine under one military command gifted with vision and foresight, the Kuomintang will soon be able to compel the Mukden war-lord to agree upon some stable settlement. Then alone can Canton, as head of a number of federated republics in the South, have sufficient time, energy and political talent at command to evolve order out of chaos. It is the tragedy of the Chinese situation that the republican governments of the South are so mutually jealous that not even their common hatred of Chang Tso-lin and his policy enables them to patch up their differences.

"Pass G. K. N, Stay Bottle."

In an interview with our representative, which we published yesterday, Mr. G. K. Nariman remarks upon the rapid progress made by Afghanistan in recent years. He pays a tribute to the ceaseless efforts and enlightened policy of its ruler which have materially contributed towards accelerating this progress. We are confident that the ensuing trip to Europe of His Majesty King Amanullah will help further in the assimilation of modern administrative methods by his subjects, because there is no doubt that the ruler of Afghanistan intends to profit by this tour by making it a tour of keen observation and close study of economic, political and social progress in Western countries. He has already sent a large number of young Afghans of good social position for studies abroad and the statesmanlike nature of his policy is indicated in his realisation of the need of Prohibition as an asset to the people's well-being. The measures taken on the Afghan frontier to prevent the entry of liquor appear to be stringent. Mr. Nariman experienced at Dakka that it was for him a case of "Pass G. K. N., but stay bottle."

The Contrast

If Prohibition can work in Afghanistan, which Europeans affect to regard as a more backward country than India, why should it not work in this country? In every provincial legislature strenuous efforts are being made by non-official Indian members to compel officialdom to agree to the introduction of at least a partial measure of Prohibition in certain specified areas, but so far they have been turned down either with contemptuous comment as impracticable or have been damned with faint praise so as to postpone their ever being made operative. It will be interesting to watch how Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson who is shortly to visit India in order to launch an active campaign for Prohibition tackles this official hostility to an urgent measure of reform whose moral aspect is easily and quickly appreciated by the inhabitants of this land.

MAHATMA TO MEET VICEROY.

GANDHIJI AND DR. ANSARI ACCEPT INVITATION.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION KEPT SECRET.

DR. ANSARI TO MEET VICEROY ON NOV. 2.

DELHI, Oct. 25.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Ansari have also been invited by the Viceroy to meet him at Delhi in the first week of November. Both have accepted the invitations. Dr. Ansari will probably interview His Excellency on 2nd November. The subject-matter of the discussion is still unknown.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND VICEROY'S CONFERENCE?

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

According to an unconfirmed report Mahatma Gandhi has received an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy to meet him on November 5th. The report adds that Mr. Gandhi who is proceeding to Mangalore to-day will suspend all his engagements and arrive in Madras on Friday October 28 to be able to proceed to Bombay the same night enroute to Delhi in response to the Viceregal invitation.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE

ISSUE OF COMMUNIQUE LIKLY.

DELHI, Oct. 25.

It is understood Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press of India is one of those invited to meet the Viceroy on November 5. Mr. Roy had been on tour and returned from Bombay only recently. The invitation, it is stated, chased him and he got it after delay at Bombay, from where he telegraphed his acceptance. Mr. Roy is possibly the only nominated member of the Assembly who has been honoured with invitation. The invitees, whose names are known so far are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. K. C. Roy. The selection, it is pointed out in political circles, is based on no principle and seems to have no reference either to the subject of conversations or representations of parties. In view of the publicity given to the meeting, it is likely a communique will be issued on the evening of November 5 briefly stating the point of conversation between leaders and the Viceroy. Significance is attached to the fact that several other leaders would be at Delhi on November 5 in connection with a meeting of Hindu Sabha Working Committee.—Free Press.

KHADI FOR GODS.

MADURA, Oct. 25.

On the occasion of Dewali all idols in Sri Minakshi temple at Madura were clad in khaddar. Khadi worth Rs. 300 was bought by the temple management for the occasion.—Free Press.

AMIR TO VISIT INDIA

VICEROY'S INVITATION ACCEPTED

AFGHAN KING'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

DELHI, Oct. 25.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan who has accepted the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy to pass through India on his way to Europe will, according to present plans leave Kabul on 7th December and arrive in India by the 10th via Kandahar. The Amir will sail from Karachi and visit England France, Italy, Angora, Germany and will probably return to Afghanistan via Russia. Official invitations have been extended to His Majesty by all these Powers.—A. P.

IBN SAUD AND SHEIK OF KUWAIT

RUMOURED MEETING AT RIYADH

BASRAH, October 25

It is reported from Nejd that Ibn Saud has arrived at Riyadh, his capital It is rumoured that Ahmed Al Sabah, the Sheikh of Kuwait, intending to visit Ibn Saud at Riyadh to discuss the outstanding questions between the two countries.—Reuter

SWEEPERS' CONFERENCE AT AMRITSAR

AKALI PREACHERS ATTITUDE

AMRITSAR, Oct. 24

Presiding over the Sweepers Conference, to-day, Dr. B. S. Moonje emphasised the need of consolidation in the Hindu Society and co-ordination of the various sects and castes.

It is stated that some Akalis have had a clash with the promoters of the Conference as they openly preached the sweepers to join Sikh faith whereby they could be entitled to several privileges which they pointed out would not be open to them as members of the Hindu society. —A. P.

CENTRAL ROADS COMMITTEE

MEMBERS FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Hon'ble Dr. U. Rama Rao and Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyyangar M.L.A., have been appointed as members of the Central Roads Committee by the Government of India.—A. P.

I.T. KOPPEN AT BUSHIRE

BUSHIRE, Oct. 25.

Lieutenant Koppen, the Dutch aviator, arrived here from Bandar Abbas at 9 a.m. this morning, making journey in three hours, and departed at 10 for Bagdad.—Reuter.

MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE

COURT MOURNING FOR TWO WEEK

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Court mourning for the Marquess of Cambridge will be observed for two weeks' full mourning during the first week and a half mourning during the second week.—Reuter.

"Udaya", a nationalist Marathi weekly, will be edited, henceforth, by Mr. N. R. Bamangaokar, one of Berar's vigorous publicists, speaker and successful dramatist.

"FAILURE TO FULFIL PROMISE."

EXPULSION OF TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF.

COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Moscow.—The resolution of the joint session of the Central Committee and the Central Controlling Commission of the Communist Party expelling M. Trotzky and M. Zinovieff says that the plenary sitting of August displayed the utmost tolerance in giving the couple a last opportunity to fulfil their promise to abandon factional strife. Nevertheless they grossly failed in their undertakings and carried factional strife to a point bordering on the creation of a new party jointly with bourgeois and intellectuals.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PARTY.

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF EXPELLED

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Moscow.—Trotsky and Zinovieff have been expelled from the Central Committee of the Communist Party.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ESPIONAGE TRIAL

PROVE BROTHERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Moscow.—Brothers Vladimir Prove, Cyril Prove and Korenanov, have been sentenced to death and Nanov and Podrezkoy to two years.—Reuter.

TRADE BARRIERS CONFERENCE

SIAM PRINCE'S CLAIM

LONDON, Oct. 24.

International Conference on trade barriers resumed discussion on article four of the Draft Agreement relating to the clauses of restrictions. Prince Charoon (Siam) while supporting the removal of barriers against imports and exports said that Siam was bound to retain the right to prohibit export of rice in the event of failure of crops. Chiyunghsiao (China) said his Government reserved the right to apply existing prohibitions as to the importation of salt and the exportation of rice and other cereals.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPED BY THE MOORS

VICTIMS TREATED WELL

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rabat.—The Envoy has ascertained the whereabouts of Yves Steeg and other persons kidnapped by Moorish tribesmen. They are treated well. They asked for clothes which have been sent.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—Five to one against Wessdorn (taken and offered), nine to one Inca offered (ten to one taken), hundred to nine Orbindos, twenty to one Medal, twenty-two to one Caporal, twenty-five to one Caustic (taken and offered), thirty-three to one Eselarmonde (offered). Others are unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

NO DOMINION STATUS

GOVERNMENT BY PARTNERSHIP.

STEEL FRAME TO GO ON

ANOTHER PROPHET OF "LOST DOMINION."

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The idea that Indian people would become a single nation either within or without the Empire is impracticable, said Sir Reginald Craddock, speaking at a meeting of the Delphian coterie of London. He declared that the moment, the paramount power was removed such a single nation would fall to pieces, and old race jealousies would flame up again. The people of India could not wield sceptre nor could they tolerate any one of themselves ruling over the others. The presence of the British was therefore absolutely essential for the cohesion of the country. It was hopeless to say that we were going to have Indian Dominion run entirely by Indians on any democratic system within any time that could be thought of. He suggested that Indian people and ourselves should agree to partnership in Government. Indian people should accept the fact, that if the country was to remain united, there must be British element in the Government, in services and in the army. Everyone knowing India, with all its peculiar characteristics, felt that we started along winding road in wishing to give what was called responsible Government. We should not be led away by any policy which would only mean interneeine conflict throughout the country and ultimate loss to us of the Empire.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG QUESTION.

HERTZOG-SMUTS COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Cape Town.—The Nationalist and South African parties have accepted the compromise on the flag question. Thus the whole question has been settled.

The unexpectedly rapid progress in yesterday's negotiations between Generals Hertzog and Smuts have resulted in the settlement of the flag question to which the Nationalist and South African party caucuses have agreed.

The clause providing for the flying of the Union Jack as a symbol of South Africa's membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations has been revised. It states that the Union Jack shall be flown on ships in the docks and in the capitals, including the Parliament buildings, Union Government buildings and elsewhere as may from time to time be defined by Government.

The domestic flag will be of the design suggested by Tielman Roos, namely, three horizontal stripes, orange, white and blue; Union Jack and Transvaal Vierkleur will be shown horizontally on the white stripe and the Orange Free State flag vertically between them all, thus forming a cross in the centre of the white stripe.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE PADDISON DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Death has occurred of Sir George Paddison.—Reuter.

(Sir George Frederick Paddison whose premature death at the age of 44 years has been announced was the Commissioner of Labour, Madras. Educated in Richmond (York) and the Queen's College Oxford Sir George Paddison entered the Indian Civil Service in 1897 and had ever since been serving the Madras Government in various capacities. His name will be remembered as the leader of Government of India's Deputation to South Africa (Nov. 1925) It was as a result of this Deputation that Indo-Union Agreement was possible at the Cape Town Conference.)

HYDERABAD'S INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING.

MRS. NAIDU'S INSPIRING ADDRESS

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Oct. 25

Presiding over the 8th Session of the Hyderabad Educational Conference which commenced to-day Nawab Zulqadar Jung, Home Secretary, Nizam's Government emphasised the need of compulsory education, as 12 million persons in spite of the State spending 9 per cent of its total revenue on education and the ruler taking a keen interest in its dissemination still remained steeped in ignorance.

Regarding the education of depressed classes which he strongly advocated he said that they were not such a negligible factor in our social entity that we should despise them and take no account of their existence in schemes of national advancement. He deprecated the system of purdah which he said was not observed to such a degree in other Islamic countries.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu towards the close of to-day's proceedings delivered an inspiring speech in which she expressed satisfaction at the intellectual awakening of Hyderabad. Deploring the miserable state of Indians she incidentally referred to Miss Mayo saying that an American woman had made an enormous fortune by exploiting their degradation and disunion. She echoed the views of the President of the Conference that by assimilating Western education Indians should not lose their priceless qualities and imitate westerners, in an apeLike fashion.—A. P.

HARD LOT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

DETENU DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Detenue Day was observed throughout Calcutta to-day. A number of meetings were held in different parts of the City and were addressed by leaders who spoke about the hard lot of the political prisoners.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

TO POLICE PROPORTIONS

LLOYD GEORGE ON DISARMAMENT POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Lloyd George made his first public reference to disarmament since the war, at a meeting of the League of Nations Union at Queens Hall. He championed the League and expressed regret that peace treaties had not been executed properly. Armaments, he said, must be reduced to police proportions. "Until those who enforced the Treaty disarm, their failure to do so would be breach of faith that would redound to their dishonour." Armaments, he added, mean insecurity. If Britain and the United States at Geneva had substituted mutual, trust for insular suspicion, neither they nor Japan would have built ships even to the limit permitted by the Agreement.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES INVITED FROM ABROAD.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 25.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held at Cawnpore during the last week of November has sent invitations to labour organisations in Europe and America to send fraternal delegates to attend the session of the Cogress.—Free Press.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

FEISUL-ORMSBY GO DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, Oct. 25.

According to arrangement, King Feisal and Major Ormsby Gore met yesterday and discussed the general points in the Anglo-Iraq negotiations. The formal negotiations began to-day at the Colonial Office at which neither King Feisal nor Major Ormsby Gore was present.

The Iraq delegation was headed by Jafar Pasha. The British Government representatives were headed by Sir Henry Dobbs and Sir John Shuckburgh, head of the Near East Department of the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 25

Brindisi—Four Air Force flying boats about the hard lot of the political prisoners have arrived.—Reuter.

IRELAND AND INDIAN SWARAJ.

DE VALERA'S MESSAGE.

LANSBURY ON SOLIDARITY OF HUMAN RACE.

TRADE UNION LEADERS' ASSURANCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

"Irish people wish success to the people of India and follow the fortunes of their struggle for liberty with sympathetic interest", says Mr. De Valera in a message to the fourth anniversary number of the "Forward" to be published to-morrow.

"Hurrah for Mother India. Hurrah for the union of the British and Indian nations. Hurrah for the international solidarity of the whole human race", says Mr. George Lansbury.

Ten members of the Trade Union Congress say:—"We want to assure the Indian people that we are as anxious as ever for the liberation of the Indian people from political and economic bondage."

There are numerous other messages including those from Lord Olivier, ex-Secretary of State for India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Thurtle, M.P., and Sir J. C. Bose.—Free Press.

KING CONGRATULATES BIKANER

UTMOST ENTHUSIASM AMONG THOUSANDS

A WONDERFUL CANVAS TOWN

SRI GANGANAGAR (Bikaner State) Oct 20.

The receipt of a personal telegram from the King Emperor congratulating the Maharaja of Bikaner on the success of the canal project which the latter had at heart for so many years has given intense pleasure to His Highness and all concerned in the Ganganagar canal scheme A wonderful canvas town has been erected in the desert and utmost enthusiasm prevails among the cultivators at the arrival of the Sutlej water in Bikaner. Thousands of persons are expected to witness Lord Irwin open the canal on Wednesday with formal ceremony including military attendance and religious rites.—A. P.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB

VICEROY OPENS FEROZEPUR WORKS

FEROZEPORE, Oct. 25.

Before a distinguished gathering His Excellency the Viceroy opened to-day the Ferozepore Headworks. Prominent among those present were Her Excellency Lady Irwin, His Excellency Sir Macolm Hailey and Lady Hailey, the members and ministers of the Punjab Government and a large number of high civil and military officers. After the Chief Engineer had read his address, the Viceroy delivered his speech which was greeted with applause.

The Governor of Punjab then requested the Viceroy to open the works. Their Excellencies and staff accompanied by the Chief Engineer proceeded across the regulator to the overbridge where the Viceroy closed the river Sutlej by lowering the Weir Sluice Gate and a little later opened the Eastern Grey Canal by lowering one of the head regulators gates. Their Excellencies then boarded a motor launch and went to the other side of the river and there opened the Dipalpur Canal.

His Excellency the Viceroy proceeds to Ferozepore town in the evening where His Excellency will be entertained at a garden party by the leading citizens of the town. —A. P.

LATEST NEWS

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture held its second sitting at Karachi today and examined six witnesses namely Mr. A. A. Musto, Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux, Manager of Sind Encumbered Estates, Khan Bahdur Gul Mahomed, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Khan Bahdur Dil Murad Khan Khoso, President of the Jacobabad Municipality Mr. P. E. Aichison, Conservator of Forests and Khan Bahadur Azim Khan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind.—A. P.

LONDON, Oct. 25

The fact that the record shiping of thirty million tons was afloat in June of which 4 1/4 millions were motorships is revealed in Lloyd's annual return. In addition to this two million tons were under construction. New plans were laid down last year for 490 vessels with a tonnage of 1,832,000 highest since 1920, 66 per cent of which will be built in Britain.—Reuter's Special

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following alterations in Cambridgeshire probables are announced:

Kitty Third (Steve Donoghue), Medal (Caldwell,) Prester John (blank), and Caporal (S. Wragg.)

Add: Sun God Second (Weston.)

Omit: Dark Japan Apelle, Delius, Herbalist, Bayford, Albanian, B. D. A., Hunt-the-Slipper, Fancy Free, Hossan, West Indies and Sporting Kit.

Bayford and Albanian were scratched at nine to-day.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Strong condemnation of what was described as the "lawless detention of the flower of Bengal youth" found expression in speeches which were delivered this evening at a public meeting in the Triplicane beach in connection with the Detenue Day celebrations.

Mr. Satyamurti, who presided, urged the immediate release of the detenus or their open trial in courts of law and said that Government's invitation for co-operation should be preceded by such a gesture. He called on the country to strengthen the Congress and to remember the sacrifices of the gallant band who were "pinning away behind prison bars" and whose names would go down to history as the people who had been persecuted for their patriotism.

Several speakers characterised the Ordinance as a vindicative measure aimed at the Swaraj party and stressed the need for National unity.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The Indian Tariff Board has arrived in Bombay in order to continue its investigation into the match-making industry in India. Its office is located in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir building. A. P.

Bhai Parmanand of the Punjab left for Rangoon on Sunday last.

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MR. BILLIMORIA'S CONDUCT

"QUITE JUSTIFIED" SAYS SIR M. RAMJI

NO MANDATE FROM INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle", upheld the attitude and action of Mr. S. B. Billimoria in connection with the giving of the advertisement in the "Statesman" of the Improvement Trust Loan. He also deplored the attack made by certain members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Mr. Billimoria on Saturday last in their quarterly meeting. "In the absence of a definite mandate," said Sir Manmohandas, "Mr. Billimoria acted according to the dictates of his conscience and was perfectly justified in voting as he did". Continuing he said: "Perhaps a member thought that Mr. Billimoria was wrong and therefore he sent the notice of motion but after his explanation on the advice of the leading members of the Chamber the resolution was withdrawn. No member, however, alleged that Mr. Billimoria should have acted otherwise. The only ground urged was that as the honour of Indian women was concerned it was a mistake on his part to have voted in support of giving advertisement to the "Statesman". The mover of the resolution, instead of of bringing it in the Indian M Merchants' Chamber should have called a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and placed it before them, which was the proper place for protest. He (mover of the resolution) was either wrongly advised or carried away by sentiments.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

Are you satisfied with the explanation of Mr. Billimoria? asked our representative to which Sir Manmohandas said: "Certainly, Mr. Billimoria's explanation and attitude were perfectly honourable and his statement was quite convincing and also bona fide. Personally, I believe that business and politics should not be mixed up. In business, people come across with men holding different views on various matters and if business and politics were mixed up it would be impossible to carry on business."

RECEPTION TO DR. BESANT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the announcement that appeared in the Sunday issue of "The Indian National Herald", re. Reception to Dr. Besant, I beg to offer one word of explanation:

At a meeting of the Managing Committee, held on Sunday, September 25, the Committee decided to accord a fitting reception to Dr. Besant and authorised me (Secretary) to arrange for it. I took it that it was within my competence to make all due arrangements and included a dinner in the programme.

At a meeting held on Sunday last, the Committee asked me to cancel the dinner on the plea that the particular item had not been voted by the Committee in spite of my pleadings that there would be no financial liability on the part of the Association. The Committee remained obdurate.

Since a good number of my friends press me to hold the dinner, I beg to inform the public that the dinner will be conducted by the friends and admirers of Dr. Besant at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday at Matunga. The exact place will be announced in due course.

Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, Mr. J. Krishnamurti and Mr. and Mrs. Jinarajadasa will be the chief guests.

Since the function is not held under the auspices of any Association there will, of course, be no prefcrence or concession to the members of the South Indian Association. All South Indians with their friends are welcome and admission will be by tickets at Re. 1 and not at Rs. 1-8-0 as originally fixed for the non-members of the South Indian Association.

Tickets will be sent to the participants before 8 a.m., Thursday, on payment of amount notified.—Yours, etc.,

SALIVATEESWARAN.

THE RAILWAY BOARD

RECRUITMENT IN ENGLAND SUGGESTED.

REORGANISING ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT SYSTEM

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The complete re-organisation of the system of accounting, audit and statistics of railways owned and managed by the Government of India, is recommended by Sir Arthur Dickinson whose report is published by the Railway Board. In his preliminary observations, Sir Arthur points out that the adoption by State owned and managed railways of the Government system of accounting, has resulted in serious defects in accounting and prevented accounts from being kept on a proper commercial basis as in the case of privately owned railways in other countries. The report stresses that railway accounts should be kept up on the basis of work done and service rendered by railways and of the work done for railways both expressed in money and entered in books as at the time when the services are performed whether paid for at that time or not. As a first step towards this ideal, the report recommends the separation of audit and accounts.

The report then recommends a new system of cash receipts and disbursements for each railway under which the Controller of Currency is constituted the banker of all railways with various branches of the Imperial Bank and sub-treasuries of Government as branches of Controller of Currency. All accounts between railways and other Government departments or Provincial Governments and other railways will be settled by cheque instead of by transfers as at present. Thus, it is hoped that the separation of railway from general finance, will become complete. Sir Arthur Dickinson suggests a series of detailed changes in the form of maintaining general accounts with particular reference to expenditure, abstracts, capital and income accounts and balance sheet for each railway and strongly recommends the removal from Lahore to Delhi of the Railway Clearing House which will be called the Central Station Accounting Office where the latest methods of auditing by mechanical appliances, could be gradually extended to comprise the whole system of State railways.

Referring to stores accounting also, several alterations are suggested. Here Sir Arthur observes that the Indian Stores Department which is the principal supply office at present, is entirely independent of railway requiremets and there had been instances in which unsuitable stores were passed by this department.

In order to instal this new system of accounting which is expected to effect a complete revolution in the old fashioned and antiquated methods now in force, they would require, says Sir Arthur Dickinson, great energy thorough and practical knowledge of modern methods of accounting. When completely installed, it would mean a reduction in the clerical staff and higher qualification in that that remains for clerical labour. It would be necessary in future to bour. It would be necessary in future to offer conditions of service equal to those in other fields and in view of the present limited supply of persons with high qualifications European supervision in the posts of heads of departments, divisions and sections is necessary for some time to come.

In order to put the new scheme into operation, Sir Arthur recommends the appointment for the term of five years of four Chartered Accountants at Rs. 2,000 a month rising to Rs. 2,400, four Cost Accountants at Rs. 1,200 per mensem rising, to Rs. 1,600 and four production engineers at Rs. 1,200 per month rising to Rs. 1,600. These will be recruited from England or America where persons with special kind of knowledge are more common. The total cost of this new accounting establishment would be from two to three lakhs per annum but Sir Arthur justifies this expenditure as leading to greater efficiency and economy in the near future.—A. P.

P. I. A.

A group photo of the Indian Railway Agents' Conference was held recently at Simla with Mr. Biggs as President.

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P.I.56.

RIOTS IN JUBBULPORE.

OFFICIAL VERSION

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

In connection with the Jubbulpore riots, the C. P. Government has issued a press communique in which it states that on 1st October, a Mahomedan clothes dealer insulted some Hindu processionists passing his house, and had to be warned by the police. On the following day, a party of Oriyas brought from the city paraded the Muhammedan quarter, singing offensive songs. They too were warned by the Police, and there was no further singing of this nature. On the fourth October, at about 9-30 p.m., a small procession headed by one Narsinghdas, unexpectedly changed its route and passed along the road where the Mahomedan butchers live. Some 15 or 20 Mahomedans, who were gathered in a house by the road, attacked the procession and injured a dozen Hindus. Some of the Police who were accompanying the procession also received slight injuries.

INDIVIDUAL ASSAULTS.

On the fifth October, a few assaults were made on isolated individuals in the Cantonment, mostly Mahomedans. During the course of the day, 13 Mahomedans and 16 Hindus were arrested, and this seems to have had a quietening effect. On the 6th, the Kali and Ramlila processions took place, and this was on a very large scale, it being estimated that from 15 to 20 thousand Hindus participated in the processions. No untoward incident occurred until the procession approached the place where the images are immersed. Here some stones were thrown at it from the houses of Mahomedans, the processionists retaliating and beating some Mahomedans and breaking a few windows.

PAYING OFF OLD GRUDGES!

On the seventh, without any apparent reason, numerous isolated assaults occurred, small bands of one community seizing any opportunity which offered itself, of assaulting individuals of the other community. Some of these assaults represented the paying off of old grudges but some were committed on completely harmless persons. The Bharat Milap procession passed off without incident but a number of Hindus returning from the procession broke into the shops of some Mahomedan bangle sellers and did a good deal of damage.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

On the 8th, isolated assaults continued and shortly before midday a more serious affray occurred. A mob of eighty to hundred Mahomedan butchers gathered suddenly in the butchers quarters, fell upon a Hindu, and beat him so severely that he died immediately. The mob also broke two small Hindu shrines and looted a bania's shop. 85 persons have been arrested, of whom 61 are Mahomedans and 24 Hindus.

On the 9th, about half-a-dozen isolated attacks took place, mostly on Mahomedans, but after the 9th afternoon, no more assaults took place. The total admissions to the hospital were 28 Mahomedans and 19 Hindus. The conduct of the Police force throughout the trouble was admirable.—A. P.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

SARWAT PASHA TO VISIT LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rugby.—Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, is expected to arrive in London during the present week, and it is probable that an opportunity will be found for the resumption of informal conversations with Sir Austin Chamberlain on the various questions outstanding between Great Britain and Egypt. The two statesmen had a general exchange of views during the summer, when Sarwat Pasha accompanied King Fuad on a state visit to London.—B. O. W.

A FOREST-FIRE HEROINE!

SAVES HER THREE LITTLE SISTERS FROM FLAMES.

The devastating forest-fires that occurred in Victoria (Australia) last summer brought to light the self-sacrificing heroism of Florrie Hodges. This gallant 15-years-old heroine, in protecting her three younger sisters, severely injured her back, legs and arms by the falling of burning branches, and her sufferings were terrible.

Writing from Sydney to the proprietors of Zam-Buk. Mr. Charles Barratt, Secretary of the Florrie Hodges Fund, says:—"I have naturally seen a great deal of our National heroine since the tragic fire of February last. Although Florrie has made a wonderful recovery, she is not free from pain and irritation, and in an attempt to relieve her I supplied her with some Zam-Buk. I emptied the contents of a tin into a plain jar as I wanted to know exactly how much good Zam-Buk would do without her knowing what it was." A letter just received from Florrie says:—

'For nearly four weeks I have rubbed it into my leg and arm twice a day, as you told me to do when you wrote.

'The burning feeling in my leg is now almost gone and the sores on my arms and back are much better, I can sleep without pain. I don't know the name of the ointment but you can tell the makers that it is the best stuff I have used since I was burnt in the big fire last February.

(Signed) FLORRIE HODGES.

Whatever your injury or skin disease, Zam-Buk will cure you too. For growing new skin it is marvellous. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box. All medicine vendors.

"MOTHER INDIA."

(Continued from page 6.)

and of condiments. He must be acquainted with the manner of sowing seeds, and of the good and bad qualities of fields, and he must perfectly know all measures and weights. Moreover, the excellence and defects of commodities, the advantages and disadvantages of different countries, the probable profit and loss on merchandise, and the means of properly rearing cattle. He must be acquainted with the proper wages of servants, with the various languages of men, with the manner of keeping goods and the rules of purchase and sale!" (PP. 72 and 73).

THE MAKING OF CRAFTSMEN.

As regards craftsmen, it has:—"But however this may be, one may certainly say that the spirit of fine art and of craftsmanship has existed in India for long centuries, and still a future before it. In ancient times the caste system, with its many disadvantages, helped to keep up the standard of work, and the dexterity and skill of each particular trade was handed down from father to son. Each craftsman and each caste was considered as in duty bound to perform his or its particular work for the good of society."

"The system of education, then, for the lads of each particular trade was a domestic one. They had practically no choice in the matter, but were, as a matter of course, brought up to the same trade as their fathers. Where the father was living and in good health, he would usually train up his own son, and the young craftsman was, from the beginning, trained in the actual workshop. Thus not only was there a most affectionate relation between teacher and pupil, but the training was free from the artificiality of the schoolroom. The boy was taught by observing and handling real things, and the father would take a great delight in passing on to his son the skill which he himself possessed.

"In many arts and crafts drawings would be a necessary accomplishment. This was learnt by the boy drawing first certain peculiar curves on a panel. After this came the drawing of certain traditional ornaments, and conventional figures of mythical animals and other forms. Drawing was not taught from nature."

"In the majority of occupations a knowledge of reading and writing would not be required for the direct purposes of the craft, and would not be learnt. But certain Sanskrit works would, in some occupations, be learnt by heart". (PP. 78 and 79.)

THE "GIFT" OF BRITISH RULE.

"Thus the education of the young craftsman in India was entirely vocational, and even narrowly so. Though the religious side of the boy's education was not neglected, on the literary side, it was very defective, and except for any treatises he might have to commit to memory in connection with his craft, he would have nothing but such scraps of folklore, mythology, and epic and other stories that might be handed down in the family, or related as the villagers for gossip and discussion in the evenings, or taught by some wandering mendicant or temple priest." (P. 80).

Miss Mayo would notice that the system of education prevailing among ancient Hindus did not at all make it necessary for educated youngmen to say "give me office or give me death." This mentality is the pure gift of British rule.

(To Be Continued.)

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

CHANGE OF DATES

Mr. Totaram Rathi, General Secretary, U. P. Political Conference wires:—

On the recommendation of the President-elect 21st U. P. Political Conference, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the reception committee has decided to hold the Conference on the 26th, 27th and 28th Nov. instead of 12th, 13th and 14th November as decided before. Consequently the election of the Presidents of the Kisan Conference and the Sewadal Conference is postponed by the 30th.

NIGHTMARE OF RED MENACE.

HAUNTS MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

A special cable to the "Forward" states that the Maharajah of Burdwan, interviewed by "The Daily Mail," in London, stated there is ample ground for the belief that a great deal of revolutionary propaganda in India is being financed by Soviet money. In Bengal, he said, it has been necessary to keep under detention for a long period a considerable number of revolutionaries and there can be no doubt that some of them had been in touch more or less directly with the emissaries of Moscow.

After discussing Soviet activities in Turkestan and Afghanistan, the Maharajah deprecated economy in cutting down the military expenditure by a further reduction of troops in India.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

An A. P. message from Pathankot, dated October 24 says:—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party arrived at Pathankot this afternoon, on the completion of their tour in Kulu and Mandi.

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JULY	The Great Mining Crisis — A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B.
	The Miners' Struggle in Midsummer 1926 — R. Page Arnot
AUGUST	Where the Miners let down?—J.R. Campbell.
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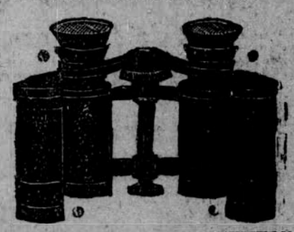

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MRS. BESANT AT EIGHTY.

THE MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

There can be no matter for surprise in the fact that many people, on realising that Annie Besant has completed her eighth tieth year, will be impelled to salute her as the most remarkable woman in the world. For indeed she is an astonishing person, and from the landmark of to-day she looks back upon a pilgrimage to which we can find no parallel among her contemporaries. That portion of it which has been altogether public began fifty- three years ago and is unequally but most decisively cut by the event of her acceptance of Theosophy and submission to Madame Blavatsky. That occurred in 1889. In the light of what has followed it must be regarded as one of the momentous conversions of the modern world, writes Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in the "New Statesman".

Annie Wood was born in London on October 1st, 1847. Though three-fourths Irish in blood, she belonged by upbringing and early associations to the south of England. Left fatherless in childhood, she enjoyed what was, for an English girl in the middle of the nineteenth century, an unusually good and varied education. She was intensely religious in the manner of Maggie Tulliver, was protected like a hothouse bloom, and at twenty was entrapped into marriage with the Rev. Frank Besant, younger brother of Walter the novelist, who later became and long remained Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire. She was wholly ignorant of life, but had read widely and with enthusiasm, so that to the Fenland vicarage she carried a mind and heart already in rebellion. There is a theory concerning Annie Besant frequently enunciated by those who would explain her startling mutations of faith---namely, that she has never thought or done anything on her own initiative, but has always obeyed the attraction or pressure of an outside personal influence. However that may be in regard to her later years, it cannot apply to the process of her spiritual emancipation. She fought her own way out of Anglicanism into Freethought against tremendous odds. It is impossible for anyone to read thhe story in her 'Autobiography' without recognising it as the record of a direct awakening followed through with sincerity and surprising courage. Her doubts in regard to the Scriptures and the sacraments hardened swiftly into the definite denials. She went to old Dr. Pusey, who was merely horrified. She consulted Stanley as to the propriety of a last communion with her dying mother, and was reassured by the kindly and sensible Dean. Confronted by a peremptory order from her husband, she gave up her home, obtained by good fortune the charge of her little daughter, and went out to battle against the obstacles and insults which, unimaginable by the young women of to-day, were the inevitable portion of a young woman alone, asserting against the omnipotent Victorian system her right to life, work, and freedom. This was in 1874. She was twenty-six small, dark-haired and vividly attractive.

Annie Besant first met Charles Bradlaugh at the London headquarters of the Secularist Society, the Hall of Science in Old Street. She had just joined the society, having enlisted in the little company of

There can be no matter for surprising freethought pamphleteers. Bradlaugh captured and dominated her. For thirteen years she learned from him and worked at his side. The partnership was strikingly complete, as complete as any working alliance between two people to be found anywhere in Victorian England. Bradlaugh was unexcelled as orator, radical politician, and propagandist. Mrs. Besant gave him the most devoted service--in the study, in the editorial office, and on the platform; and she stood with him, brave and confident, through the series of terrific and exhausting combats that began with the prosecution for selling the Knowlton pamphlet on birth-control, and closed with Bradlaugh's triumph in Parliament, his vindication of the elected member's right to sit in the House of Commons, with or without the taking of the oath.

Bradlaugh was the most powerful orator of that time in England. In association with him Mrs. Besant perfected her own remarkable gift for public speech. They made an unequalled pair of platform performers, Bradlaugh's thunder being supplemented by his colleague's dash and grace and debating skill. The bleak Freethought of their crusade has long since lost its interest, and it is difficult for our generation to comprehend how the working folk of England could have been stirred by it. But they were; for they saw in it an heroic fight against power and privilege, carried on under the leadership of a man and a woman who were barbarously persecuted for their democratic sympathies no less than for their defiance of orthodoxy.

Bradlaugh and Annie Besant were perfectly matched, but their partnership could not have continued. The 'Autobiography' contains abundant proof that for a woman of Annie Besant's temperament there was no spiritual home in the Bradlaugh tabernacle. Fabian Socialism afforded her a halfway refuge. In the mid-' eighties she was disturbed by the new economic doctrine, and was converted to the Socialist creed by a debate between H.M. Hyndman and her own master, Bradlaugh, who was an immovable Individualist. In Bernard Shaw and the others of the original Fabian band she found delightful and stimulating comrades, and in Mrs. Besant they gained an ally who was eloquent and indefatigable, an unsurpassed social evangelist, endowed with brilliant popular gifts. But Fabianism could not hold her, nor were the makers of the society of her spiritual household. After some three years of joyous working with her it happened that she received for review in Stead's "Pall Mall Gazette" the two astounding volumes of "The Secret Doctrine." Annie Besant read them, succumbed to H. P. Blavatsky, broke what remained of the tie with Bradlaugh, and shortly afterwards made confession of her new-found faith before the old friends at the Hall of Science. Readers of the 'Autogiography' may easily satisfy themselves that the transition from Secularism Mysticism was inevitable, even though they may still be puzzled by this particular conversion. It is a fact not without import that the change from the Annie Besant who wrote and spoke in the straightest and most definite terms to the Annie Besant enveloped in cloud---or as some would say, in cotton wool--was disconcertingly abrupt and complete.

In 1893, Mrs. Besant went to India, and it was there, some ten years later, that I had the opportunity of studying her personality and work. I recall an afternoon in the Calcutta Town Hall when I first heard her address an Indian audience. She was then nearing sixty, and had been transformed into the Eastern prophetiess. Her eloquence had become the mannered, balanced, deliberate utterance that has since become familiar to her annual Sunday evening congregation in Queen's Hall. For twenty years in India her energies were spent in the cause of education. By the time of the appearance in Calcutta of which I speak she had established her notable institution, the Central Hindu College at Benares. To that enterprise she was devoted, and her purpose was to secure a charter from the Government of India conferring upon it the status of the new Hindu University. I hold the opinion that in the chain of events which led to the failure of that specific purpose we may find the key to the later, very curious and controversial, developments of Mrs. Besant's carrer in India. Let me try to set forth the principal facts as simply and fairly as may be.

Mrs. Besant became president of the Theosophical Society in 1907 on the death of Colonel H. S. Olcott. For some years before that she had been the directing head, for Olcott, an old, easy-going, somewhat Rabelaisian humourist could exercise very little authority.

I remember clearly the comedy of the succession, in so far as it was revealed to the newspapers. The Besantine press work was very good. There was a difficulty to be overcome in England, a large section of the society's membership being anxious lest Mrs. Besant as president should use her authority for the reinstatement of C. W. Leadbeater, whose resignation had been forced, amid stormy circumstances, in the preceding year. In 1909 his return was accomplished by Mrs. Besant, at the cost of many resignations. From that incident dates the beginning of the latest stage in the Besantine apocalypse, with its incalculable consequences to India.

Leadbeater would seem to be the progenitor of the World Teacher idea. It took shape in 1908, at Adyar, the Theosophical headquarters in Madras. In 1910 it was associated with the Brahmin youths, J. Krishnamurti, a pupil of Leadbeater's, who in "surprising majesty," was revealed to a company of the faithful at Benares in 1912. At Benares, too, in preparation for the fuller revelation, was founded the Order of the Star, whose first members formed an esoteric group in the Central Hindu College. Its establishment, together with a long and bitter legal struggle over Krishnamurti, created a most complicated situation which was still unresolved when the War broke out. Mrs. Besant had ceased to be president of the Central Hindu College---though she now bears proudly the honorary doctorate conferred upon her by the Hindu University into which the College has grown. She was there conducting two newspapers in Madras, and was moving towards the sharp conflict with the Government of India which signalised her return to active politics in the new Home Rule for India League.

That was ten years ago. Dr. Besant's eighth decade has been almost as crowded with challenge and adventure as any that went before. Released after her internment in 1917, she merges the Home Rule League in the Indian National Congress and carries the older body to the radical position at which Mr. Gandhi assumes command. After joining with Mr. Gandhi, and being feared by the Government as an extremist, she takes her place with the constitutionalists, supports the Montagu Reforms, and then, on the plea that India must shape its own constitution, creates an organisation which produces a Commonwealth of India Bill, a measure that may be relied upon to come into operation when the Government of India is superseded by the Order of the Star.

And all the while, as the chief preoccupation of her amazing old age, Dr. Besant is labouring on behalf of that World Teacher of whose imminent advent she has been apprised by those mysterious Masters of hers. There is still hope, one gathers, that Krishnamurti may be the Vehicle, for so recently as December, 1925, that agreeable young man spoke at Adyar with a voice that "rang out through his lips," proclaiming that he came not to destroy, but to build. Here, surely, is the oddest and most baffling business for the mind and energy of Annie Besant to be concentrated upon, in the evening of a day that stretches back into the Victorian mists. One is left wondering whether the very wildest of the superstitions against which she was hammering with Bradlaugh half a century ago could be comparable in fantastic quality with the dreams and schemes around which her earnestness and eloquence are playing as she stands to-day at four-score.

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SEVA SEDAN'S NASIK BRANCH.

LADY WILSON'S VISIT

During their short stay at Nasik His Excelleeny Sir Leslie Wilson ad Lady Wilson utilized their time in paying visits to places of interest in and near Nasik, and it was during such a round of visits that Lady Wilson visited on the morning of Saturday last the Local Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. The distinguished visitor was received at the entrance by the Dowager Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, who had specially came for the purpose.

Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare Joint General Secretary gave a brief account of the work done by the Nasik Branch during the last two years of its existence which showed that the work was getting popular amongst the people of Nasik. He indicated the intention of the Society to open a Child Welfare Centre in connection with the Maternity Home. It was, however, mainly a question f funds as even at present the working of the Branch was made possible only with substantial grants from the parent society at Poona. He then alluded to the Anathashram (or a Home) started at Nasik by the Society with the help of a well-known Bhatia gentleman of Bombay to receive helpless children, rescued women and female juvenile offenders. He concluded by expressing the hope these activities of the Poona Seva Sadan Society would be helped liberally by the charitably disposed public of Nasik, Bombay and other places.

Lady Wilson was then shown round the wards of the Maternity Home. Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan in proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Wilson promised on behalf of the people of Nasik to help the institution on a more liberal scale in future. The Dowager Raisaheb of Jamkhandi then thanked Lady Wilson in suitable terms and garlanded her which brought the visit to a close.

EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

NEED FOR SEPARATION

KARACHI, October 24.

According to the programme, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India commenced their first sitting in Karachi at ten o'clock this morning at Frere Hall, Marquess of Linlithgow presiding. Four witnesses were examined, namely Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, at Sukkur, Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer of Lloyd Barrage, Khan Pahadur Shaw Nawaz Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., Zemindar of Larkhana and Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.

In the course of his oral evidence, Mr. Harrison advocated complete separation of experimental from demonstration farms. He would go to the man's field and demonstrate there that he had all to gain nothing to lose by adopting the seed and method of cultivation advocated. His concrete proposition was that the Agricultural Department should be given sufficient authority to guarantee the selected cultivator against any loss that might be incurred by carrying out demonstrations in such cultivator's fields.

Lift irrigation was a subject that required very careful investigation and encouragement. The witness was not satisfied with the existing methods of distributing canal water.

The second witness, Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., Revenue Officer of the Sukkur Barrage, in the course of his oral evidence, pointed out that the problem of land settlement of barrage lands was very different from the problems which faced the Punjab Government in their canal colonies.

Mr. Dow considered that the attempt to run agricultural farms in Sind from the headquarters of the Government at Poona was inadvisable. The Agricultural Department in Sind needed to be strengthened both in calibre and numbers.

Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, said *inter-alia* that the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind should be independent.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto, C.I.E., in the course of his oral evidence, in reply to a question by Lord Linlithgow, stated that most co-operative societies were in sound condition. He complained that zemindars had to spend money on resai, lapo and other forms of corruption prevalent in Sind. He suggested that classes should be attached to schools for imparting compulsory agricultural education to students.—A. P.

AN ALLAHABAD TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN PRIVATE COMMITS SUICIDE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

On the even of his departure for England Private Worth of Worcestershire Regiment stationed at Allahabad shot himself dead in the armourer's shop of the regiment with a service rifle. Worth who was an assistant to the armourer of the regiment had put in seven years' service.

On Monday morning he wrote a letter to one of his comrades telling him that he intended to shoot himself. On receiving the letter Worth's friend rushed to the armourer's shop where Worth slept but the door was found barred from inside.

When entrance was forced Worth's body was found dead with a bullet wound in the chest. His body was interred with military honours this morning.—Free Press.

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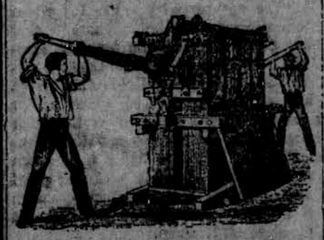

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XII.

STELLA'S FIRST MORNING.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who figures in the story has been invited by Rita on the excursion. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita

Next morning, Jaffar got up early. He had, of course, not even a wink of sleep. He was dreaming all the time how he was going to turn out Stella without creating a scene. Imam and Stella were also early in the dining room sipping their coffee. Rita ordered her tea in her own room. She then washed, bathed and wore her pearls and diamonds to spite Stella before she left the ship. By the time she came out into the reception room the sun had risen high. It was in fact breakfast time. Imam saw his aunt making for the dining room. He advanced to receive her, seated by her side. Stella sat also next to him. He began cracking jokes about the concert which had turned every one crazy. He praised Stella as a star who should have taken to the stage. She sang divinely. Rita was nodding automatic assents. After they had finished breakfast Mr. Jaffar came in and Stella approached to welcome him. He sat by her side. She attended to his wants and Jaffar felt that he had had a satisfying meal, which tasted all the more delicious because it had received the touch and thought of fair Stella. Rita was watching the scene. Imam was there. She grinned as Imam cracked a joke. She nodded as he turned to her for approval of his breakfast "leon mots." Rita knew that she was in the grip of an iron will and so long as she was with Imam she had to control herself as best she could. But the storm was brewing within her. Stella had already become the prime favourite of the boat. She had been relegated to the back bench. Her previous day's conduct was upon every lip. Jaffar alone was acting as her henpecked husband. The more rabid she became the more submissive he was to her will. It was perhaps not the best means of dealing with rabid creatures. The better course would seem to be to tie them up. But such was Jaffar's mentality. He had oppressed his purdah wives so much and for so long that it gave him a pleasant sensation to be oppressed by a woman. It was a refreshing change. However, he did not escape the curtain lecture after he had finished his breakfast. And he had a foreboding of it. As he entered his cabin Rita eyed around, turned the key and demanded of Jaffar an explanation of his conduct. She commenced:

Rita: "Mamun, have you turned that woman out as promised?"

Jaffar: "No, dear. But I am looking for an opportunity to."

Rita: "To flirt with her?"

Jaffar. "No."

Rita: "To insult me."

Jaffar now assumed a hang-dog appearance. It was Jaffar's habit to place his hands behind his back and with his head bent, to scan the traceries of the Persian carpets of his saloon. Rita would then approach to close quarters and fix her feline eyes upon the stooped figure which had the effect of putting to flight such little mother-wit as he could have put together to meet such emergencies. At the present moment, Jaffar was at bay. He told Rita that he could not expel any one at a moment's notice. Rita thereupon threatended to deal with the wench herself, though she had no idea however she was going to do it. It removed the load off Jaffar's back. He breathed a sigh of relief. Rita was impulsive. Whatever she said and did was by staccato and in no continuous action.

As already stated Rita had long been expecting the return of Tomlins. He was her sheet anchor. She had attracted him by the reports of her fabulous wealth and ostentatious luxury. She sent off a code message to his London address asking him to meet her immediately mentioning the port where the ship would leave to for him. Tomlins was only waiting for such a message. He boarded the boat at the appointed time. Rita now vowed at vow that by his aid she would be avenged both against Stella but her caval er defender Imam. She would not forget, nor forgive the decrepit old man either. He would drink to the full her cup of retaliation and revenge. She told Tomlins her plans. It was Tomlins rule not to give committal replies, except when he did not mean them. He was assigned the principal guests cabin next to Stella's. Jaffar was curious to know something about his uncouth guest. He questioned Rita.

Jaffar: "Rita, you haven't introduced me to your friend."

Rita: "There is nothing to introduce."

Jaffar: "Who and what is he?"

Rita: "It is more than I know. I met him some eight years ago in a boat and we have been writing to each other now and then."

Jaffar: "What nationality does he belong to?"

Rita: "I don't think he belongs to any nationality.

Rita had truthfully told her husband all she knew about Tomlins. One thing was certain. Jaffar was not prepossessed in his favour. It was his rule to welcome all his guests and so after dinner he welcomed Tomlins as he had only a few days before welcomed Stella. Tomlins and Rita were both visibly pleased by the welcome. In fact, Rita showed her satisfaction by burying the hatchet with Jaffar to whom she was exceptionally affectionate that night. She undressed him herself, combed his beard, made his "sherbet," put him to bed, and massaged his feet which she had only done once or twice before to mark her special sense of gratitude or pleasure. She did not press Jaffar's legs when she was married, but did so when she received the present of her pearl necklace. There was no other occasion for this display of wifely affection. It was on close of Ramzan.

For several days, Rita mentioned nothing about Stella. She used to chat with her and it seemed as if the storm of her revenge had blown over. She certainly whispered no word about her to Tomlins, though Tomlins himself was showing himself specially attentive to Stella. In fact, judging from the way they behaved in public, it would seem that he had already far advanced in "carrying on" with her. Imam once referred to her about it. He said:

Imam: "Stella, people are already talking about your friendliness with Tomlins."

Stella: "They must have something to talk about."

Imam: "But why give them an occasion for it."

Stella: "One never gives an occasion for talk."

Imam: "Stella, do you love me?"

Stella: "This is rather an anti-climax."

Imam: "I thought you were after Tomlins. But ever since I have met you I have been feeling queer in the head. I now know what it is."

Stella: "A case for medical treatment."

Imam: "Don't jest with me, Stella. I am serious, very serious."

Stella: "How can you be serious when you talk of love."

Imam: "It is only then that one is really serious."

Stella: "Then men must be seldom that."

Imam: "As often as they are in love at any rate."

Stella: "I have never felt the call of love yet."

Imam: "Really! You have never loved any one? You have never felt that you should love? How could you have passed so many years without loving some one?"

Stella: "I don't say I haven't loved. But what I said was that I had never felt the call of love."

Imam: "Stella you are getting mysterious. Come now. Have you loved or not?"

Stella: "Yes and no. It all depends upon what you call love. Can you define love?"

Imam: "Yes, I can. For instance, my feeling towards you."

Stella: "It is no definition. It might mean anything."

Imam: "Stella, you enlighten me on the subject."

Stella: "About which I seek the light myself."

Imam: "Then let me make a try. Love means the liking which prompts marriage."

Stella: "If love prompted marriage there would be no divorces."

Imam: "But they come afterwards."

Stella: "Yes, but they are inherent in the system. They show how fickle people are. They are transported by a momentary fancy and then repent—often when it is too late."

Imam: "But our system is an ideal system. We marry and are free to divorce our wives whenever we like but have, of course, to pay the price."

Stella: "There is no mutuality."

Imam: "If there were women would often run the risk of being cheated out of their rights."

Stella: "That is true. Marriage is an obsolete institution. I don't like t. I want a complete overhaul."

Imam: "But till that time comes we have somehow to carry on."

Stella: "Yes, carry on—just carry on."

Imam: "How to?"

Stella: "As the horse marries the donkey and the product is the mule."

The conversation was now getting more animated and it attracted Tomlins and Rita who had been pacing the deck.

Tomlins: "Who is the donkey and who is the mule?"

Rita: "I suppose I am the donkey. Weren't you referring to me, Stella?"

Stella: (surprised) "I was referring to no one. I was jerking out an analogy to illustrate my point."

Tomlins: "What was the point?"

Stella: "The eternal question of love."

Tomlins: "Love? Why, what has the donkey got to do with love?"

Stella: "The whole universe is bound by it. No one is free from it. It is the universal energy. So the Scripture says "God is Love".

Rita: "But love must be real love."

Stella: "That is just what we were hitting at. What is real love?"

Tomlins: "Well, it is the love one realises only when one is in the divorce court!"

Imam: "Or after it is finished."

Stella: "Or rather before it begins."

Rita: "But is there anything like true love in this world?"

Stella: "There is. But it is a gem of purest ray serene, and is rare."

Imam: (Viciously) "My uncle's love of my aunt, is an instance."

Imam had perhaps spoken truthfully but his manner was mistaken for irony.

Rita: "Or Stella's love for you?"

Stella blushed. She said Rita was getting too personal. She would have been nearer the mark if she had said that she was getting too unmannerly. But it was Rita all over. She was "mal a apropos" incarnate. But Stella had the pluck to retort savagely.

Stella: "My love is locked. It can't open except to a golden key."

Imam: "I did not think you so mercenary."

Stella: "All things in this world are mercenary. It is money that makes the mare to go."

Imam: "But surely there must be pleasures that money can't buy?"

Stella: "But they are not of this world. They belong to the world beyond."

Imam: "But how can we enjoy them here?"

Stella: "We can and do if we have glimpse of the other world. It only comes to the 'elite'."

Stella was getting too obstruse and partly didactic. It was a happy turn for Rita. It bored Tomlins who nudged Rita to leave which they did, Stella following.

Rita had received her latest "coup de grace" at the hands of Stella. But Rita feared to disclose her mind about it to Tomlins, though she had sent for him for that purpose. In fact, he was to act as her devil's agent.

Meanwhile, Tomlins and Imam were running an even race for Stella's favours. There were others. Jaffar was one but his dread of Rita had subdued his passion. The skipper was another. In fact, Stella was the only woman in the boat whose beauty and wit had made her the cynosure of all eyes above and below the bridge. Rita was feeling that Stella had proved to be the apple of discord and ascribed her husband's growing indifference to her magnetic personality. Imam who had been one of her cavalier gallants was now turning his face towards the shining Stella. So was even Tomlins. She could trust no one. She was thoroughly miserable. She would, however, sound Tomlins about herself. So she took the earliest opportunity to do so.

Rita: "That is just why I care about her."

Tomlins: "Why, does she flirt with your husband? Not likely."

Rita: "She hasn't done so yet but she is a terrible flirt and might begin doing so any day."

Tomlins: "When she does begin it will be time for you to worry. Why anticipate trouble?"

Rita: "But, Tomlins, I ask you a question. Do you love me?"

Tomlins: "I have always done so since we met. Do you doubt it?"

Rita: "I don't. But excuse me, Tomlins, you too have been getting rather too free with Stella."

Tomlins: "Free, certainly. Too free, certainly not. Rita guard your tongue. I have always to check you."

Rita: "But it causes me worry."

Tomlins: "Gratuitously."

Rita: "No, not quite. For, Tomlins, you know I love you."

Tomlins: "I have never doubted it. That's why I am here. But what has that got to do with Stella?"

Rita: "Only this, Stella is a flirt and might seduce you."

Tomlins: "If she does—"

Rita: "Then it will be too late."

the next "Id" I give up Jaffar. I cease to be his wife."

Tomlins: "You wrote me about it. But he might renew his marriage."

Rita: "Even if he does I am not going to accept him again. He is too sickly for me and too peevish."

Tomlins: "But he has made you quite happy."

Rita: "You mean comfortable."

Tomlins: Yes, comfort brings happiness."

Rita: "Not always. Comfort is of the body, happiness of the mind. I am most comfortable but most unhappy."

Tomlins: "I would make myself that if I were you, Rita. Life is too short to be wasted in worries. Cultivate a happy go lucky temper and don't mind disappointments. That is how I live."

Rita: "I am trying to live the same way but can't."

Tomlins: "Well, try and you will succeed."

Rita: "I have tried. But just as I am about to succeed something comes in the way and destroys my peace of mind."

Tomlins: "For instance?"

Rita: "Stella."

Tomlins: "What has Stella got to do with your unhappiness. You are married test. What is the good of love unless it is proved? True love can only come out when it is put to the test. Gold emerges purer after it is melted in the crucible."

At this stage, Jaffar was seen hieing towards them.

Rita: "That wretched eavesdropper again!"

Tomlins: "Steady, Rita. Remember you are under a marriage vow."

Rita: "I made no vow. He has forced me into it."

Tomlins: "Even then you have, since you accepted him.

Jaffar had now joined them. He said that as his boat required provisioning, he was thinking of deflecting its course to Algiers. Tomlins looked at Rita. Rita was glum.

Tomlins "Moreover, it will be some change from the sky and sea which alone we have been seeing since so mayny weeks."

It was tacitly so agreed and in due course the boat anchored off the harbour of Algiers.

WOMEN AS CHARMERS.

JACK CAN'T DO WITHOUT JILL.

SPECTACULAR VALUE OF FAIR SEX.

CORRESPONDING RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

"Although in giving more attention than men to complexion, costume, attitude and movement they may be obeying an instinct they are at the same time fulfilling a solemn social duty; they are making an essential contribution to the well-being of the body politic and they are doing something which a man cannot effectively do," writes Arnold Bennet in an article in "T. P.'s weekly."

Women constitute a spectacle, not only for man, but for mankind. When Jack takes Jill out for a walk in some public promenade he knows just as well as she knows that part of her function is to show herself, to contribute to the great spectacle of her sex. He may grumble at the cost of her clothes; he may make irrational and unfair remarks concerning the futility of mere appearances; he will almost certainly get irritable because in her anxiety about appearances she has kept him waiting at the start; nevertheless he would be discontented if she, as his own particular Jill, failed worthily to play her part in the spectacle.

The spectacle is a delight to the eye. It may, and probably does, stimulate thoughts which lead to actions that have their influence upon the future of the race; but it is primarily the eye's affair. Now there was a strange period in the history of the northern peoples when the delights of the eye were regarded with suspicion, even with disapprobation, and when it seemed to be considered that the eye was a culprit among our sensory organs and ought to be deprived of satisfaction; the other organs were entitled to their appetites, but not the eye, the theory being that "appearances" were in themselves wicked, and if they could not be suppressed, should at any rate be reduced to a minimum. This period has passed away by reason of its unnatural perversity, and few regret it. The claims of the eye are now once more fully recognized.

WOMEN'S PLEASURE.

Women are the supreme purveyors to the eye by virtue of their superior grace, beauty, and interest in line and colour; also by virtue of a fundamental quality, not to be analysed, from which these qualities perhaps spring. I do not mean that men have no spectacular value, no grace, beauty, nor interest in line and colour. They have. For no single human quality is confined to one sex; and, moreover, it is notorious that some men have more grace and beauty than some women; it is notorious, further, that women find pleasure in the spectacle of men. The broad fact, however, remains that women appeal more to the eye than men A crowd comprising both sexes would far sooner behold a spectacle which consisted solely of women than a spectacle which consisted sole of men; and a crowd comprising only women would obtain more ocular gratification from looking at women than a crowd comprising only men would obtain from looking at men.

You may say what you please against the phenomenon that I have described. You may attribute its origin to base instincts or to fine instincts; you may assert that, in a double and derogatory sense, there is more in it than meets the eye. No matter! The phenomenon exists and it is permanent. That it has tremendous value in the world can be instantly perceived by imagining what would be the result upon our daily lives if women were never publicly seen, or if they always wore uniform, or if they had to keep to sombre colours, or if they ceased to feel an interest in costume and looks. Conceive a theatrical audience exclusively male. Conceive streets full of female dowdies and solvens. Conceive dances where the women were dressed all alike as men are, and where they despised grace. The women might without exception be angels of goodness and acquiescense, and their invisible souls might be marvellously beautiful, but the world would be a different place and a gloomier place and a worse place, and the zest of life would be diminished. Indubitably an appreciable proportion of that which renders existence desirable depends upon the physical aspects of women in public. Part of the felicity of mankind has thus been committed to their charge. And although in giving more attention than men to complexion, costume, attitude, and movement they may be obeying an instinct, they are at the same time fulfilling a solemn social duty; they are making an essential contribution to the well-being of the body politic; and they are doing something which men cannot effectively do. And men are never jealous of their success, any more than women are jealous of the success of men in, say, feats of strength or muscular endurance.

ONLY FOR HUSBAND'S EYES.

Such is one of the great public duties of women. They also have a private duty of a similar kind. But there is this to be said against women, that whereas they are very conscientious in the first, they are often less so in the second. Their exeuse must be that the private duty is more continuous and also more exacting. It is more exacting because it is both physical and moral.

As regards the physical side of woman's role in the home, I am not one of those who maintain that a wife must always delight the eye of her husband, and that what are called the "mysteries" of the toilet should never be performed except when he is looking the other day. The thing is impossible in any normal mode of living, and if it were possible it would be absured and would impair a natural intimacy. But most men accustomed to women are aware that women have a tendency to general negligence when the eye of none but a husband can thereby be afflicted. I need not insist. We know what we know. The duty to the private eye is ignored when it need not be.

And wives cannot argue that husbands are similarly negligent, because men have not a similar obligation. Jill is apt to fail in the affair which she can accomplish and which Jack cannot accomplish. Jack adorns himself for dinner in precisely the same number of minutes whether the mighty of the land are coming to dine, or whether he is to dine with Jill. When Jill takes an hour and a half to adorn herself for a special occasion and two minutes for Jack alone, Jack will be thinking in his heart. "The bargain seems a bit uneven and if I showed such apathy in keeping the wolf from the door, or in defending her against a burglar, trouble would ensue."

I pass to the moral side, as distinguished from the physical side, of women's private duty. Men and women have many private duties in common, but just as Jill has a physical duty for which Jack was not designed by nature, so she has a corresponding moral duty. I do not wish to wear out a word which everybody understands out which nobody has successfully defined—charm. I simply mention it and point out that, besides the division of the charm into physical and moral there is a subdivision of moral charm into the charm which a woman exercises unconsciously and cannot help exercising, and the charm which she exercises conciously. It is only the last which will repay our attention Jill has natural gift for persuation, for soothing, for lubrication of the wheels of existence, by means of an activity which has little to do with the reasoning faculty. This gift is extraordingrily valuable. In fact, it will often accomplish needful miracles when all other devices would fail.

The exercise of the gift, like the exercise of many other gifts, involves exertion and self-control. Jill usually does exercise it. But nearly all Jills, in exercising it, think that they are conferring a favour upon their Jacks and performing prodigies of self-effacement; and when they do not exercise it they argue to themselves, or even aloud: "Jack doesn't do it to me. Why should I do it to him?" The argument is not a good one. Jack in functioning as balm to an irritable Jack is no more conferring a favour upon her in earning a livelihood for her. Jack may be able to lubricate in an inferior masculine way, but the gift and the task are not specially his.

I am aquainted, and we are all acquainted, with Jills who, while doing naught but amateurishly, directing the household, entirely omit the duty of moral charm. The might exercise their gift; they do not exercise it. They are cheats, for they have entered into a bargain and are not keeping it. They take more than they give. And yet if they were accused face to face of a malpractice, they would be indignant.

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